

MAR 5 '85

REPORT

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MAR 5 1985

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

State of Missouri

1 July 1983 - 30 June 1984



CHARLES M. KIEFNER

MAJOR GENERAL

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

John Ashcroft
Governor

Charles M. Kiefner
Major General, MOARNG
The Adjutant General

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

Office of the Adjutant General
1717 Industrial Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101-1468
Phone 314 — 751-2321

January 15, 1985

Honorable John D. Ashcroft
Governor of Missouri
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Governor Ashcroft:

This Annual Report is submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 41.160.6, Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1978, for the fiscal year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

The Report reflects the major operations and activities of the Missouri Army and Air National Guard, Air Search and Rescue, State Emergency Management Agency, and the Division of Veterans Affairs.

It is a pleasure to inform you that we are at a state of readiness sufficient to fulfill whatever missions are assigned by the State or Federal Government.

The cooperation of the Executive Branch and the State Legislature, as well as State and Federal Agencies, is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Kiefner
Major General, MOARNG
The Adjutant General



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES M. KIEFNER
The Adjutant General of Missouri

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ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MISSOURI

1820-1829	John O'Fallon
1829-1830	Henry Shurlds
1830-1835	A.J. Williams
1835-1839	Benajmin M. Lyle
1839-1843	James L. Minor
1843-1848	Gustavas A. Ferguson
1841-1851	William G. Minor
1851-1851	William A. Roberts
1851-1857	Addison M. Elston
1857-1860	Gustavas A. Parsons
1860-1861	Warwick Hough
1861-1861	George H. Smith
1861-1863	Chester Harding, Jr.
1863-1865	John B. Gray
1865-1869	Samuel P. Simpson
1869-1870	George L. Childress
1870-1871	Isaac F. Shepard
1871-1873	Albert Sigel
1873-1875	John D. Crafton
1875-1877	George C. Bingham
1877-1881	Ewing Y. Mitchell
1881-1885	John B. Waddill
1885-1889	James C. Jamison
1889-1897	Joseph A. Wickham
1897-1901	Morris F. Bell
1901-1905	William T. Dameron
1905-1909	James A. DeArmond
1909-1913	Frank M. Rumbold
1913-1917	John B. O'Meara
1917-1917	Arthur B. Donnelly
1917-1917	James H. McCord
1917-1918	Andrew V. Adams
1918-1921	Harvey C. Clark
1921-1925	William A. Raupp
1925-1927	Frank M. Rumbold
1927-1933	Andrew V. Adams
1933-1936	Harold W. Brown
1936-1937	Claude C. Earp
1937-1941	Lewis R. Means
1941-1945	Clifford W. Gaylord
1945-1951	John A. Harris
1951-1964	Albert D. Sheppard
1964-1973	Laurence B. Adams, Jr.
1973-1977	Charles M. Kiefner
1977-1981	Robert E. Buechler
1981-	Charles M. Kiefner

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

The Office of the Adjutant General is provided for in Article III, Section 46 of the Constitution of the State of Missouri. Chapter 41, Missouri Revised Statutes 1978, gives detailed provisions as to the organization, equipment, regulation, and function of the Office. This office was assigned to the Department of Public Safety by Subsection 10, Section II, Appendix B, Reorganization Act of 1974.

The Adjutant General, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the Military Secretary and Chief of Staff to the Governor and the administrative head of the military establishment of Missouri. He is charged with the supervision of all matters pertaining to the administration, discipline, mobilization, organization and training of the Missouri National Guard (MONG). Further, he is responsible for providing and securing armories and storage facilities, maintaining Federal property, and administering Federal and State funds.

The operation of the MONG is a joint federal-state relationship. Monies to fund the operation of the armories and part of the administration are provided by state appropriations. Additional support in the form of personnel, equipment and training facilities, and in funds for the construction of armories, is provided by the Federal Government.

The Military Council consists of the Adjutant General as president; general officers; the commanders of all brigades, wings, or groups, and any other officer or officers the Adjutant General may deem desirable or necessary, and an officer appointed by the Adjutant General from his office to act as recorder without vote. The Senior United States Army and United States Air Force advisors, the comptroller of the state military forces, and the United States Property and Fiscal Officer are ex officio members without vote.

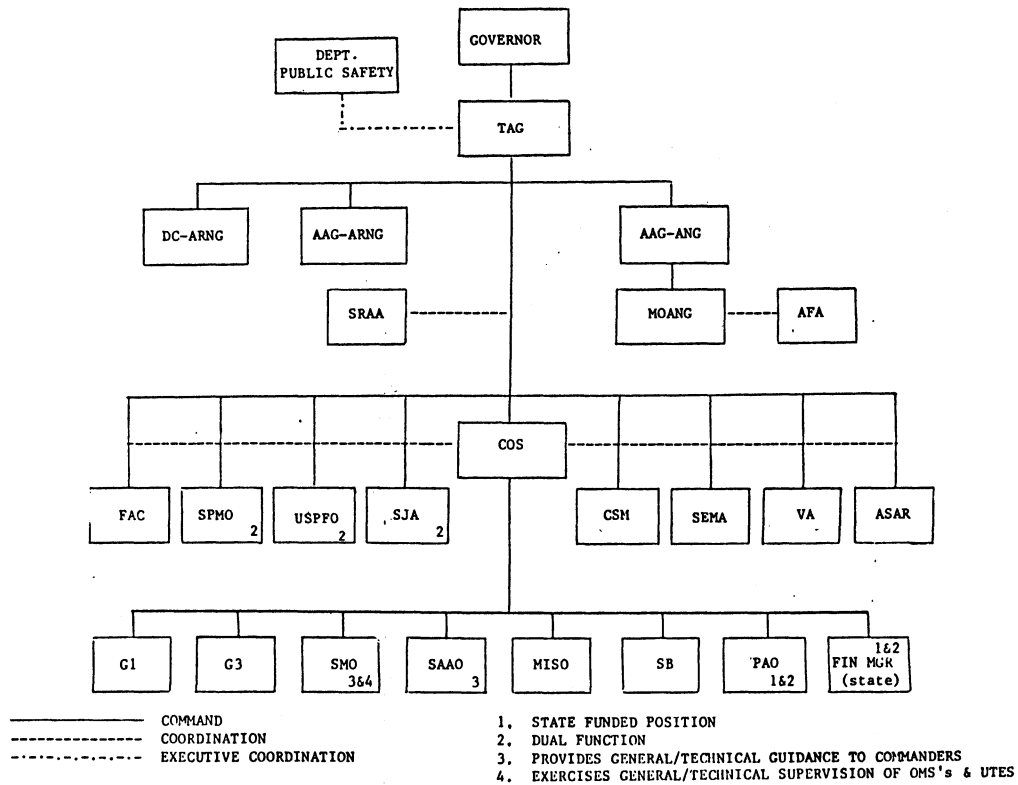
The Military Council acts in an advisory capacity to the commander-in-chief. All appropriations made for military purposes are apportioned and expended by the council.

The MONG is available for national emergencies and to the governor for state emergency duty. When on state emergency duty the salaries and operation expenses are paid by the state.

Major General Charles M. Kiefner was appointed Adjutant General on 19 January 1981.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ORGANIZATION CHART



AAG-ANG	Assistant Adjutant General-Air National Guard
AAG-ARNG	Assistant Adjutant General-Army National Guard
AFA	Air Force Advisors
ASAR	Air Search and Rescue
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification & Repair Activity Depot
FM	Financial Manager, State
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
FAC	Construction & Facilities Office
G1	Military Personnel Officer
G3	Plans, Operations & Training Officer
MISO	Management Information Systems Officer
MOANG	Missouri Air National Guard
MOARNG	Missouri Army National Guard
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
SAAO	State Army Aviation Officer
SB	Safety Branch
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SMO	State Maintenance Officer
SPMO	Support Personnel Management Officer
SRAA	Senior Army Advisor
USPFO	U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer
VA	Division of Veterans Affairs

MISSION OF THE MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD

As provided for under the provisions of the National Defense Act, units of the MONG, both Army and Air, have a dual mission. The State mission is to provide military organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order, and the public safety. As Reserve Components of the Army and Air Force of the United States, the Federal mission is to provide trained and qualified individuals available for Federal service in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security may require augmentation of the United States Armed Forces.

PRIMARY STAFF OFFICERS

Brigadier General Frank C. Crooks
Assistant Adjutant General-Air

Colonel Robert A. Morgan
Chief of Staff, MDARNG

Colonel Robert L. Gooderl
U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer

Colonel Darrel A. McFerron
Senior Army Advisor

Colonel Beverly J. Wolf
G1

Colonel Benjamin F. Dennison
G3

Colonel Willard L. Bean
State Army Aviation Officer

Colonel Harry K. Neal
Support Personnel Management Officer

Colonel Robert E. Smith
Construction/Facilities Officer

Colonel Dale L. Strannigan
State Maintenance Officer

Colonel Waylen E. Jobe
AVCRAD Supervisor

Colonel William E. Treu
Executive Support Staff Officer-Air

Major James T. Weber
Management Information Systems Officer

Captain Ronald L. Benward
Equal Employment Manager

Captain Dennis L. Cruts
Financial Manager (State)

First Lieutenant Barbara A. Branigan
Staff Judge Advocate

Chief Warrant Officer George P. White
Safety Manager

Command Sergeant Major Joseph J. Kremer
State Command Sergeant Major

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

In 1967 the 74th General Assembly provided for the merger of Civil Defense and the Adjutant General's Office and changed the name of the office from Division of Civil Defense to "Disaster Planning and Operations Office."

During the 1982 legislative session, 81st General Assembly, the office name was changed to "State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)." The name change became effective August 14, 1982.

SEMA is responsible for developing a state-wide, all-emergency preparedness capability. This agency also coordinates those capabilities and activities between Federal, State and local government.

When disasters have sufficient impact on the state or local community, SEMA coordinates preparation of requests to the President for major disaster declarations, and if declared, administers financial and other assistance to the state or community.

The county and city directors of emergency management or emergency preparedness are appointed by the executive officer of each local political subdivision. SEMA provides guidance and assistance to the local organizations, but does not have or exercise command or control over their activities.

While approximately 90% of the local directors in Missouri are volunteers, several large communities have full-time paid employees. Others are employed on a part-time basis.

SEMA coordinates emergency activities between state agencies, local governments, and the federal government. A State Emergency Operations Plan assigns responsibilities for actions to be taken by appropriate state agencies and departments in the event of a disaster or emergency.

PLANS AND OPERATIONS. During FY 1984 Missouri experienced two snow and ice storms, one tornado, and severe rain and wind storms. The snow and ice storms, as well as the tornado, were destructive and serious. The severe rain and wind storms resulted in extensive flooding on the Missouri River in June.

In the snow and ice storms and tornado, damages and losses were fairly well localized, and while the personal losses and suffering were keenly felt by the victims of the rogue weather, most incidents were too widely diffused, or sharply localized to be eligible under the programs of Public Law 93-288. However, the severe rains and wind storm which continued through the month of June caused widespread damage to farmland, homes and businesses throughout the north and western counties of the state. In early June the Governor of Missouri requested and received a Presidential Declaration declaring eleven counties in northern Missouri disaster areas thus making Federal assistance available to those residents under Public Law 93-288. He also requested and received a Small Business Administration disaster declaration for Jackson County as a result of flash flooding that

occurred 8-9 June.

Representative of the FY 84 incidents were: severe winter storms with heavy drifting snow in various southern Missouri counties in February; severe ice storms in various west central counties in March; tornado touch-down in Owensville, Gasconade County, in April. None of these disasters qualified for federal assistance even though disaster teams, state and federal, were sent out to observe and estimate the damages. The severe rain and wind storms which did result in serious flooding in June along the northwestern and central areas of the Missouri River and its tributaries did qualify for Federal assistance under Public Law 93-288.

During FY 84, the SEMA State Emergency Operations Plan continued to be updated and expanded. Several community plans were updated. Other Emergency Management Assistance Program jurisdictions completed or updated their plans and several new jurisdictions were added. The new State Temporary Housing Plan was accepted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency with revisions being made through May. The Individual and Family Grant Program update is in progress and will not be finalized until after the exit conference in May with the FEMA audit staff.

Workshops were held throughout the state to assist local jurisdictions with their Hazard Vulnerability Analysis and Capability Assessment. A workshop was also held in southeast Missouri to assist the jurisdictions in southeast Missouri in their Multi-Year Development Plan.

Coordination with FEMA ensued throughout the year on the buy-out of the Times Beach and Minker-Stout dioxin sites. SEMA was also given the coordination task of temporary relocation of the Castlewood site residents.

Local jurisdictions throughout the state were visited to stimulate and encourage their participation in emergency preparedness. Numerous emergency preparedness exercises were conducted by this office and local jurisdictions to test community readiness for coping with an emergency. The ten-mile emergency planning zone plan was completed for the Callaway Nuclear Plant at Reform, Missouri. This plan was exercised and tested several times during the year. All of these exercises and tests were approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Several tests and exercises were also successfully conducted for the Cooper Nuclear Station, Brownville, Nebraska as it affects the Atchison County across the Missouri River in northwest Missouri.

State earthquake response planning was begun to mitigate the effects on the state in case of a severe quake on the New Madrid Fault in southeast Missouri. The State Earthquake Safety Advisory Council was reconstituted and met three times during the year to assist and advise this agency on earthquake planning. A National Earthquake Conference was also hosted in St. Louis, Missouri to further planning and mitigation efforts on earthquakes throughout the United States.

During FY 84 the Federal Emergency Management Agency requested our agency to implement the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS). This system was implemented and a Multi-Year Development Plan was submitted

to FEMA on May 14, 1984. This plan looks five years to the future and identifies funds and actions needed by local, state and federal governments to correct shortfalls in fifteen functional areas and maintenance requirements to adequately protect, warn and respond to any emergency situation within that state and local jurisdiction.

Various other projects were accomplished, as requested throughout FY 1984.

TRAINING AND EXERCISE. The training efforts of SEMA are directed toward providing training to local emergency management directors and other local officials. In addition, this year a test and exercise officer was added to the staff to assist local jurisdictions plan and conduct emergency exercises to test local disaster response capabilities. An exercise policy for the state was established. A questionnaire was sent to local jurisdictions to determine their stage in the exercise program. Based on this information and federal guidelines an exercise statement reflecting SEMA's policy was developed. The SEMA exercise officer planned, conducted, or participated in local exercises in Boonville, Newton County, Greene County, and an exercise involving the 13 counties of the Southeast Missouri Civil Defense Association, held in Malden. The exercise officer also participated in the Callaway Power Plant exercise.

Training conducted by SEMA included three Basic Emergency Management Workshops held in Jefferson City. A total of 92 persons attended. These three-day seminars provide essential emergency management program information.

Two special topic three-day Advanced Emergency Management Workshops were held with a total of 235 attending. One workshop held in September focused on federal program emphasis for the upcoming federal fiscal year. The other special topic workshop was held in June in Kansas City. This workshop focused on emergency communication and warning.

A Radiological Defense Officer Course was conducted in Jefferson City in August. Thirty-eight persons attended. A Radiological Defense Instructor Workshop was held in Jefferson City in February with 34 attending. Persons completing both courses are qualified as local radiological defense officers, as well as qualified to teach the radiological monitoring course at the local level.

An administrative Workshop for persons participating in SEMA administered financial assistance programs was held in Jefferson City. The purpose of this workshop was to explain new record keeping and reporting procedures for the various programs. A total of fifty persons attended.

The training and exercise staff began conducting the new "Professional Development Series" in emergency management this year. The training and exercise staff attended various "Train-the-Trainer" courses at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland to become certified to teach the series. This year, one Introduction to Emergency Management course was taught, with twenty-eight persons attending. Another course in the series, the Emergency Planning Course, was presented and twenty-nine persons attended. Two other courses in the new series were

These were the Leadership and Influence course and the Decision-Making/Problem Solving course. Twenty-three persons attended each of these courses. All of the professional development courses were held in Jefferson City.

The training and exercise section also processed numerous requests for films, and several hundred requests for leaflets and other handouts. The literature was primarily sent to local governments with some sent directly to the public.

PUBLIC INFORMATION. The State Emergency Management Agency's public information program is designed to inform Missouri citizens regarding the work of SEMA. News releases are issued for the purpose of disseminating the agency's policies and activities to the public. Media interviews with those whose programs are in the public eye serve to educate the public in the goals and methods of SEMA.

A SEMA program very much in the public eye during the year was earthquake preparedness. The Director and the Chief, Special Planning Section, made numerous public appearances to Missourians informing them of the threat from the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Fifty-thousand folders explaining the earthquake threat, developed and printed in the SEMA office, were distributed to seven states at risk from the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Plans call for more to be prepared in this fiscal year.

It is the responsibility of SEMA to plan for the possibility of a major emergency at nuclear power generation plants. As an important part of the planning, the Public Information Officer, working with plant personnel and state government employees, set up a Joint Public Information Center (JPIC) as a central source of accurate official information in case of a serious problem at the generation plant. The JPIC includes methods for plant-JPIC communications, interface with the media, and rumor control. This last is intended as a means of answering queries from the public and detecting and correcting media inaccuracies.

SEMA publishes a bi-monthly newsletter. It contains news of activities of local emergency management directors, information about state and federal programs, and the latest work about ideas and products in the emergency field. The circulation is about 1200, including local emergency management directors, public officials, elected state officials, and state agencies.

RADIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE. The Radiological Systems Maintenance (RSM) Program began operations in 1966. This is a 100% federally funded program under a contract between this office and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The funding for this contract year is \$81,726 with no cost to the state.

The program provides for the inspection, maintenance, and calibration of some 44,000 radiological detection and measuring instruments in order to maintain their operational readiness and mission reliability. They are located in public fallout shelters, monitoring stations, schools, and state

and federal installations throughout Missouri. The instruments and equipment have been granted to the state for radiological protection. At the present time, instruments are inspected, repaired when necessary, calibrated every two to four years, and new batteries placed with the instruments to insure operational readiness at all times.

RSM also supports training by providing instruments, radioactive source sets, and other materials as needed. Members of RSM are available to assist as instructors when necessary. The RSM section controls and maintains records on all radioactive source sets used for training that are on loan to the state.

RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE (RADEF). This office is responsible for establishing and maintaining a state-wide system to detect, measure, analyze, and report radiation resulting from a nuclear detonation or other nuclear incident/accident in order to protect the populace from excessive exposure to nuclear radiation.

The present radiological system consists of approximately 1,475 fixed monitoring stations located throughout the state. These stations are equipped with radiation detection and measuring devices and a packet containing Standing Operating Procedures. Each station has two or more trained monitors assigned. There are about 4,000 radiological monitors currently trained.

We have established 12 Aerial Radiological Monitoring Stations located at West Plains, Springfield, Joplin, Kennett, Poplar Bluff, Fenton, St. Louis County, St. Charles, Hannibal, Jefferson City, Sedalia, and Kansas City.

The Missouri Nuclear Emergency Assistance Plan (MoNEAP) was developed in order to provide technical advice and assistance to local authorities involved with a radiological emergency such as a transportation accident or laboratory spill. MoNEAP directs the activities of a 45 person team of nuclear engineers, physicists and health physicists, known as the Missouri Nuclear Emergency Team (MoNET). These qualified experts in radiation safety are volunteers from industry, state agencies, and the academic community.

Two other plans, known as the Interim Nuclear Accident Plans, were developed to specifically address radiological problems involving accidents at two commercial nuclear power plants, Cooper Nuclear Station and Callaway Nuclear Plant. These plans are in accordance with federal guidelines contained within NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 and require evaluation for adequacy by both the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ALL HAZARDS PLANNING. Guidance and assistance is provided to State and local government agencies in the development, exercising and maintenance of emergency operation plans based on the integrated emergency management concept. Under this concept, the plans address those hazards which have been determined to pose a significant threat to the citizens of Missouri and are based on two options for protection - evacuation and shelter.

During fiscal year 1984 emergency plans were developed in the following counties: Boone, Macon, Shelby, Adair, Schuyler, Jackson, Scott and Mississippi.

Shelter surveys to identify the physical and architectural characteristics of buildings that provide protection from the effects of natural and technological hazards continued to be conducted during fiscal year 1984. This survey was conducted in the following counties: Adair, Clark, Crawford, Dent, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Mississippi, New Madrid, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shelby, and Stoddard.

Development of a State Earthquake Response Plan was continued during FY-84. This plan is being developed in conjunction with the State Seismic Safety Council and the Central United States Earthquake Consortium. The plan provides for the maximum utilization of the assets of government and private sectors in Missouri and covers the initial response to a high magnitude earthquake along the New Madrid seismic zone.

The All Hazards Branch also maintains the natural disaster assistance program as provided for under Public Law 93-288. Plans and procedures for providing State and Federal assistance to individuals and political subdivisions following a Presidential Disaster Declaration are maintained and updated as required.

COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING. SEMA maintains and operates a communications center in the State Emergency Operations Center. This facility serves daily communications needs of our office, the Governor's office, the Missouri National Guard armories, and other state agencies as required. The following systems provide wireline or radio communications with local and federal agencies:

- (1) National Warning System
- (2) Civil Defense National Voice System
- (3) Civil Defense National Teletypewriter System
- (4) Civil Defense National Radio System
- (5) State Highway Patrol Radio System
- (6) Missouri Uniform, Law Enforcement System Teletype Terminal (MULES)
- (7) Law Enforcement Point-to-Point Radio System
- (8) Sheriff's Mobile System
- (9) Statewide Mutual Aid Frequency
- (10) State National Guard Single Sideband Net
- (11) Fifth US Army State Area Command Emergency Net
- (12) State Highway Department Radio System
- (13) Emergency Management Administrative Net
- (14) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
- (15) Citizens Band Radio Service
- (16) Emergency Broadcast System Remote Pickup Unit
- (17) Conservation Commission Radio System
- (18) Communications Recording System

- (19) A telecopier (Fax) to receive pictures and printed documents by telephone lines
- (20) Federal Highway Administration, US Department of Transportation Emergency Communications Radio System
- (21) Civil Air Patrol Radio Capability

Two communications/warning exercises are conducted annually to enhance operational readiness. The exercise, held in early spring each year, is in cooperation with the National Weather Service in preparation for the tornado season.

MOBILE EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER. SEMA also maintains and operates a 14 foot step van as a mobile communications and command center. This unit has seven radio systems, including a radio repeater with telephone interconnect, and a trailer mounted emergency power generator. The mobile center is maintained on a standby basis for dispatch to any disaster site in Missouri. This unit also served as the relocatable base station for the Callaway and Cooper Nuclear Plant yearly exercise.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES. In accordance with Public Law 81-920, as amended by Section 201, the purpose of this program is to maintain the emergency management readiness of State and local governments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides financial assistance in support of maintaining the operational readiness of alerting and warning systems, emergency communications systems and emergency operating centers. The program provides 50% reimbursement funds to eligible subdivisions for allowable recurring telephone and electrical line changes for alerting and warning systems; preventive maintenance, and repair and replacement costs of emergency operating center equipment.

In FY 84, Missouri's 21 participating local subdivisions and SEMA had project applications approved totaling \$62,800.00 federal funds which were matched by state and local funds.

WARNING AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. As provided by Public Law 81-920, and amended by Section 201, this program provides federal financial assistance to state and local governments to establish and upgrade communications and warning systems capabilities. When funds are available, the Federal Emergency Management Agency reimburses eligible local subdivisions 50% of the cost of such items as outdoor warning systems, cable TV warning systems, and area-wide communications systems.

During FY 84, 18 participating local subdivisions and SEMA had eight project applications approved for a total of \$54,029.00 federal funds which were matched by local funds in the same amount.

EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTERS. Public Law 81-920, as amended by Section 201, provides federal funding under this program to assist state and local governments to develop Emergency Operating Centers to minimum standards with the capability to direct and control those activities of government which are essential to saving lives, protection of property and restoration of government services during and following a major emergency.

Emergency Management Agency provides 50% reimbursement funds to eligible subdivisions for allowable costs as architect/engineer fees for design; life support systems, communications equipment for direction and control; electromagnetic pulse protection; and display equipment for operations room.

In FY 84, project applications for five local subdivisions totaling \$112,577.00 federal funds were approved by FEMA. This was matched by local funds.

BUDGET. SEMA was appropriated \$161,714.00 from general revenue funds for the fiscal period July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984. These funds were matched with funds from the Federal Emergency Management Assistance Program, together constituting the operating budget of SEMA as follows:

	<u>General Revenue</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personal Services	\$124,490.00	\$124,490.00	\$248,980.00
Expense & Equipment	\$ 37,224.00	\$ 37,224.00	\$ 74,448.00
	<u>\$161,714.00</u>	<u>\$161,714.00</u>	<u>\$323,428.00</u>

Total federal funds disbursed by this agency during the 1984 fiscal year, July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984, in support of various programs: \$5,330,945.51.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE (STATE)

The State Financial Management Office (FIN MGR) is responsible for managing personnel, equipment, and funds processed through the State of Missouri's financial system for support of the Military Division. Eight full-time state employees are assigned to this office.

The Military Division in FY 84 received appropriations from the state in support of six programs: Office of the Adjutant General Administration, Field Support, Contract Services, Air Search and Rescue, Armory Revolving Fund, and State Emergency Duty. The Division's state budget contains detailed fiscal information concerning the manner in which funds are expended.

Areas of responsibility include: the preparation and submission of the Division's state operating budget, which for FY 84 totaled \$4,523,176, of which \$2,560,422 was supported from state general revenue funds; the operation of a financial system consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and administrative guidelines established by the State Auditor and Commissioner of Administration; the procurement of supplies and equipment necessary to support State Military operations; the management of the state vehicle fleet; the management and inventory of state property assigned to support the Division, which as of 30 June 1984 had an estimated value in excess of \$1,172,761; serve as the personnel office for 240 authorized state employees of which 126 are federally funded contract employees.

The pay of personnel and the procurement of supplies necessary to support periods of State Active Duty is also a function of the State Financial Management Office. In FY 84, the Missouri National Guard was called to State Active Duty four times to provide assistance to civil authorities. A total of \$126,347 was expended in support of these periods of duty.

The following summarizes FY 84 state operational appropriations received by account, after fund withholdings, and expenditures from these accounts in support of the Military Division to include payments made up to and including 31 August 1984:

FY 84 STATE APPROPRIATION AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	<u>APPROPRIATION (1)</u>	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>
ADMINISTRATION		
Personal Services	\$742,221	\$741,964
Expense & Equipment	166,890	166,784
FIELD SUPPORT		
Personal Services	\$249,992	\$248,496
Expense & Equipment	229,299	228,218
Fuel & Utilities	618,842	618,839
OFFICE OF AIR SEARCH & RESCUE		
Expense & Equipment	\$ 6,847	\$ 6,733

CONTRACT SERVICES

Personal Services (Federal)	\$1,787,754 (2)	\$1,692,178
Personal Services (State)	269,968	267,450
Expense & Equipment	276,363	270,962

ADJ GEN REVOLVING FUND (RF)	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
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STATE EMERGENCY DUTY

National Guard Emergency	\$ <u>150,000</u> (3)	\$ <u>126,347</u>
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TOTAL	<u>\$4,523,176</u>	<u>\$4,363,795</u>
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(1) Appropriations listed are General Revenue unless noted and have been adjusted to reflect actual funding available to support military programs after state funding reductions.

(2) Federal appropriations listed to support Contract Program personal services reflect the maximum federal funds that can be expended to support salaries of Service Agreement employees.

(3) State appropriation to the Governor, but utilized to pay National Guard emergency expenses.

AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE

This office was created within the military division of the executive department, Office of the Adjutant General, by the Missouri Legislature in 1979. (1980 Cumulative Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1978, Volume 1.) The commander of the Civil Air Patrol, Missouri Wing, is the ex officio head of the office.

DIVISION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Division of Veterans Affairs is composed of two programs: Service to Veterans and the Missouri Veterans Homes.

The Service to Veterans Program is a statewide network of service officers providing information, counsel and assistance to veterans and their dependents or survivors in matters relating to benefits earned by virtue of military service.

The program does not duplicate the adjudication process of the Veterans Administration, but does provide on behalf of its clients all necessary evidence and documentation required by the Veterans Administration prior to its award of benefits.

The 56 employees of this program provide assistance to an average of 100,000 clients annually. Veterans Administration funds distributed in Missouri in Fiscal Year (federal) 1983 totaled over \$544 million.

The Missouri Veterans' Homes are located in St. James and Mt. Vernon. They provide nursing care to veterans who are unable to support or adequately care for themselves.

A limited number of beds are available for spouses, widows and parents of veterans, and the St. James facility also offers some domiciliary care quarters.

The 370 residents of the homes are provided room, board, medication, therapy, personal care and religious and recreational activities.

Work was begun during the year on a third Veterans Home in Mexico. This will provide care for 150 residents.

Cost of care at the homes is shared by the resident and the Veterans Administration with costs not otherwise covered being borne by the State of Missouri. Residents are charged according to their ability to pay.

Fiscal Year 1984 Expenditures Summary

Administration/Service to Veterans	General Revenue	Home Fund
Personal Services	\$732,467	\$ 0
Expense and Equipment	113,156	0
Total	\$845,623	\$ 0

St. James Home

Personal Services	\$311,678	\$1,451,178
Expense and Equipment	<u>36,059</u>	<u>714,135</u>
Total	\$347,737	\$2,165,313

Mt. Vernon Home

Personal Services	\$ 0	\$ 521,679
Expense and Equipment	<u>129,291</u>	<u>341,443</u>
Total	\$ 129,177	\$ 863,122

Mexico Home

Personal Services	\$ 28,291	\$ 0
Expense and Equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>9,503</u>
Total	\$ 28,291	\$ 9,503

Division Totals:

General Revenue	\$1,350,828
Home Fund	<u>3,037,938</u>
Total	\$4,388,766

Fiscal Year 1984 Significant Events

On April 1, 1984, the Mount Vernon Veterans Home celebrated its one year anniversary by reaching full capacity of 104 residents.

CONSTRUCTION/FACILITIES

The MONG has a joint State-Federal venture from which Missouri realizes an approximately twenty-to-one return on its investment annually from the Federal Government share of funds allocated for payrolls and commercial expenditures in this state.

Jefferson City is just one of 59 Missouri communities that utilizes more than 480 armories, hangars, maintenance shops, vehicle storage structures, warehouses and other special purpose buildings.

Negotiations continued through 1983 for necessary funding to construct a new 100-person armory in the City of Lebanon. The city has approved a bond issue to provide 25% matching funds along with 75% federal funds for the construction of this badly needed new facility. In addition, the City of Lebanon has donated a six acre parcel of land for the site.

Jefferson Barracks, located in St. Louis County, adjacent to the Mississippi River, is a complex of 46 buildings and structures located on 135 acres of state-owned land leased to the Federal Government and licensed to Missouri for use by the Missouri Army and Air National Guard. In addition to buildings, facilities include 55,263 square yards of road, 14,300 square yards of parking and approximately 10,000 linear feet of security fencing. This base is home for four Air National Guard (ANG) and seven Army National Guard (ARNG) units, including vehicle and equipment repair and storage facilities. A multitude of projects to increase available space, improve operating efficiency and reduce utility consumption and preserve these historic structures are underway in both ANG, ARNG and joint use facilities.

Air National Guard Base at Lambert-St. Louis International Airport is located on 24.39 acres of airport land, leased to the Federal Government by the City of St. Louis, all of which is licensed to the State of Missouri for use by the Missouri Air National Guard (ANG). The real property consists of seventy-two facilities. The facilities include thirty-two buildings (318,986 sq ft), 55,683 square yards of aircraft parking apron, and 96,745 square yards of roads, sidewalks, parking lots and storage yards. The replacement value of the ANG facilities at Lambert is estimated by ANGSC/DEO (Air National Guard Support Center/Operations and Services) at \$55,321,000. The St. Louis Airport Authority estimated the cost of relocating the ANG facilities at \$450,000,000.

Major projects completed in the past twelve months include: Repair by Replacement Automotive Maintenance Parking Area (\$69,000), Repair by Replacement Siding, Hangar I (\$119,500), Repair by Replacement POL Pavement (\$80,000), Repair by Replacement Hangar Ramp Lighting (\$37,242), Construct Motor Pool Parking Lean-To (\$36,363), Alter Alarms Systems, Buildings number 2, 4, 12, and 233 (\$48,860), Repair 400 Cycle Systems, Hangar 1 (\$47,560), Emergency Repair Apron Expansion Joints (\$24,748), Alter Intrusion Detection System (\$48,260). Total RPM funds expended during FY 83 was \$335,000.00; total RPM funds for FY 84 will be \$462,500.00.

funds expended to support missions presently assigned or programmed and to maintain the established maintenance and repair program necessary to ensure existing facilities are maintained.

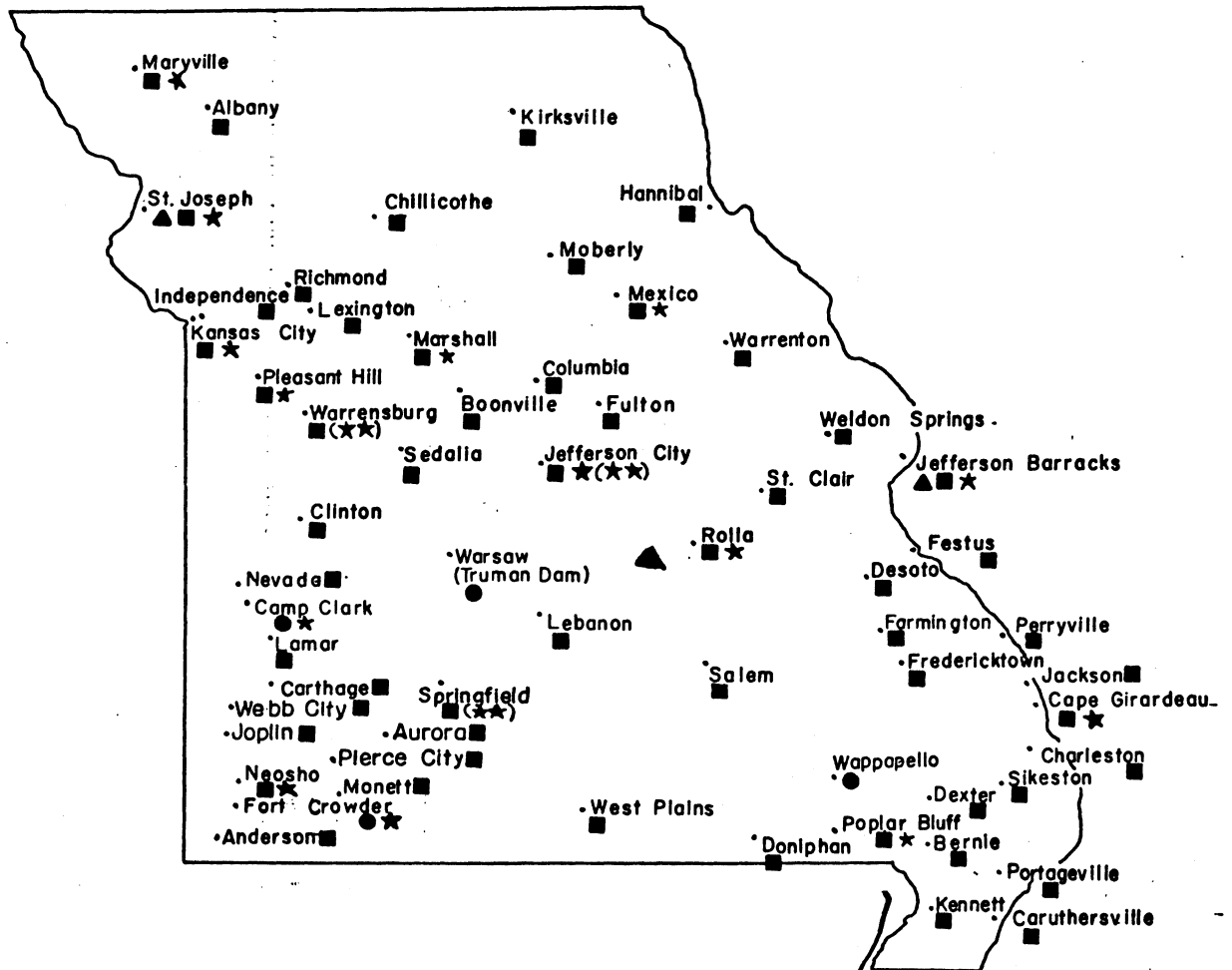
Major projects in design include: Fire Suppression/Alarm System - 95% design phase (\$835,700), the Fire Station - 100% design phase, awaiting construction funds (\$900,000), the Repair to the Aircraft Parking Apron between Hangars 1 and 2 - 95% design phase (\$284,000), Alteration of Hangar 2 - 95% design phase (\$740,000); Add to and Alter Base Supply Administration and Warehouse Facility (\$292,000), Lambert-St. Louis IAP (ANG) is home to sixteen military units with an assigned military strength of 1,261 individuals. The full time operation is administered by 273 Air Technicians, 37 AGR personnel, and 47 O&M personnel.

Rosecrans Air National Guard Base is located on 82.15 acres of land located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri. (54.15 acres owned by the Department of the Air Force, 28 acres leased from the City). Right-of-way easements total 7.58 acres. Two hundred seven (207) acres are leased from the City at the airfield for a Tactical Aerial Drop Zone. Facilities include: 32 buildings (221,649 SF); aviation fuel storage (300,000 gallon capacity); aircraft parking and hangar access taxiways (89,850 SY); electrical distribution system (11,067 LF); and vehicle parking (36,579 SY). Total real property value is \$7,998,000. Future construction will include additions to Squadron Operations (\$1,020,000), Fire Station (227,000), Base Supply Warehouse (\$672,000); AGE Shop (\$200,000). Also Motor Vehicle Shop (\$380,000), Composite Facility (Dispensing/Dining Hall) (\$1,725,000), and A/C Maintenance Shop (\$300,000). All land and facilities are licensed from the Department of the Air Force to the State of Missouri for Air National Guard government except Operation and Maintenance of the facilities for which the State of Missouri funded \$141,803 in FY 83 and \$440,775 was funded by the Federal Government.

Events and Happenings for 1983: An air show was held at Rosecrans MAP 20 September 1983. ANG Advanced Airlift Tactical Training Center was initiated in 1983. A 4,935 SF modular facility was erected to serve as a temporary home for the Training Center until a permanent facility can be constructed.

Fort Leonard Wood Air-to-Ground Range (Cannon Range) is located in Pulaski County, Missouri in the southwest corner of Fort Leonard Wood. The Air National Guard has exclusive use of 305 acres and joint use with the Army of a 2,500 acre safety fan. All land is granted by permit from the Army and licensed to the State of Missouri by the Air Force for use by the Missouri Air National Guard. Facilities presently consist of a range control building (1,565 Sq Ft), two observation towers, a helicopter pad (178 Sq Yds), a loading platform, two flag poles, a water well, 35 square yards of sidewalk, and 582 linear feet of security fence. Prime electrical power is provided by Laclede Electric Cooperative by 2½ miles of overhead distribution. The range is operated by seven AGR personnel and is host to nine units from seven states, flying A-7, F-4, and A-4 (Marine) aircraft, and UH-1 and Cobra helicopter gunships.

NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES



- CITY
- (★★) MO. ARNG MAINT. FAC. (AVIATION EQPT.)
- ★ MO. ARNG MAINT. FAC. (GROUND EQPT.)
- MO. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY
- ▲ MO. AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY
- MO. ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING SITE

Projects accomplished during the past twelve months include: Strafe Pit - reconstructed with a new drainage system in the Spring of 1984 (\$18,000); construction of additional security fence (\$5,885); repair of curb swale entrance road (\$7,600).

Camp Clark is a state operated Training Site located on 1,287 acres of land near Nevada, Missouri. It is comprised of 266 buildings which are used by the various types of military units. One-half of the real estate is licensed from the Federal Government and the remaining one-half is owned by the state. The site supported 62,355 training mandays for the period 1 July 1983 through 30 June 1984. Major projects completed this year include a comprehensive revised Master Plan with supporting documents, i.e., drawings, specifications, funding requests (1390 series) for proposed construction and upgrading of the facility of approximately 1.5 million dollars. Other major projects completed were the reconstruction of a 7.5 acre lake, re-roofed approximately 25 buildings, and a significant number of maintenance projects to buildings and utilities.

Fort Crowder, Neosho, Missouri, is an outdoor training site licensed from the Federal Government. This facility is comprised of six buildings located on 4,613 acres. It is also used for specialized National Guard field training exercises.

STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

The position of Staff Judge Advocate was created in April 1984 to provide full-time professional legal support to the Adjutant General, staff elements and subordinate units of both the Missouri Army and Air National Guard, as well as to the USPFO for the state.

The Staff Judge Advocate provides day to day legal services, support, and advice on issues arising from federal laws and regulations, and matters concerning the federal mission of the National Guard. As the Adjutant General's representative, the Staff Judge Advocate serves as litigation officer, legal advisor, and/or counsel in civil litigation involving federal interests of the National Guard, third party proceedings under the Federal Labor-Management Relations Statute, and administrative proceedings and board.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

This office provides central personnel administration and management services for all ARNG and ANG full-time support personnel.

Military technician personnel are employed under the provisions of Title 32, Section 709, United States Code, and Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel are employed under Title 32, Section 502f, United States Code. There are several types of AGR personnel. AGR-C (Converted Technician position), AGR-FTM (additive unit support positions), Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS), Decentralized Automated Service Support System (DAS 3), Readiness and Full-Time Recruiting and/or Retention Force (FTRF).

The full-time support personnel are categorized as follows:

	<u>MOARNG</u>	<u>MOANG</u>		
Military Technicians	587	490	=	1077
AGR-C (Converted Positions)	86	87	=	173
AGR-FTM	186	25	=	211
Active Component (FTM)	33			33
AGR-Other (SIDPERS, Readiness, DAS 3, etc)	25			25
FTRF	<u>62</u>	<u>13</u>	=	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	979	615		1594

The Support Personnel Management Office (SPMO) is composed of four separate sections with responsibilities in the following major areas.

TECHNICIAN MANAGEMENT OFFICE (TMO). The TMO provides civilian personnel administration for assigned Federal Military Technician personnel (both ARNG and ANG) of the Missouri National Guard. It provides the Adjutant General, his staff, managers and supervisors and the SPMO with technical assistance in all areas of technician personnel administration to include funding and manpower allocations; develops and administers technician personnel policies and programs and administers legal, regulatory and procedural controls affecting technician personnel. The TMO is composed of two sections which have responsibilities in the following major areas.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. This section is responsible for implementation and operation of the State merit promotion system, employee training and development program, grievances and appeals, classification and appeals, technician recruitment and placement, permanent changes of station allowances,

incentive awards program, and plans for and implements reduction-in-force procedures when required.

EMPLOYEE SERVICES. Maintains central library of publications relating to technician personnel administration; processes personnel actions and initiates actions on step increases, performance appraisals, retirements and other actions; advises employees and supervisors of employee benefits such as insurance, leave, retirement, death and disability; and establishes and maintains personnel records and files for all military technician personnel.

LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS. The primary purpose of the Labor Management Relations Branch is to provide comprehensive labor relations services within the State in contract negotiations, contract administration, and administrative proceedings. Functions in the area of contract negotiations include consulting with all levels of management to develop agency policies on and positions for negotiations, and provide advice on developing management proposals and strategies, as well as determining when union proposals may be non-negotiable under federal laws. The area of contract administration entails advising management on the daily administration of the collective bargaining agreement, interpreting the intent of the contractual language, attempting to resolve problems that arise over application of contract provisions, and meeting with union representatives during the life of the contract to negotiate the impact of new programs and policies. Responsibilities under administrative proceedings involve developing and representing the State's position in proceedings such as unfair practice charges and complaints, adverse actions, grievance proceedings and arbitration. The National Association of Government Employees is the exclusive representative for technicians in the bargaining unit, with three Locals of the Air National Guard and one Local covering Army National Guard technicians throughout the State.

MILITARY DUTY MANAGEMENT. Assists SPMO, managers, and supervisors in implementation and operation of the AGR program. Publishes positions announcements and assists in the recruitment and appointment of personnel into the AGR program. Briefs AGR personnel regarding benefits, entitlements, and responsibilities. Assists AGR members in areas of PCS, pay, leave, TDY travel, insurance, and issuance of orders, identification cards, and discharge forms upon release from AGR program. Manning of the AGR program increased by 81 for the Army National Guard and Air increase of 36 personnel was realized for the Air National Guard for a total strength increase of 117 since the 1982-83 report.

THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER

The Office of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) for Missouri, located at Jefferson City, Missouri, is the principal fiscal and logistical agency of the Missouri National Guard. This activity is charged with the management of, and accountability for, all Federal funds and property of the United States provided the Missouri National Guard. This office currently administers an Army National Guard (ARNG) operational budget of over 63 million dollars, maintains an ARNG equipment inventory valued in excess of 170 million dollars, and an Air National Guard (ANG) operational budget of over 38 million dollars.

Management of the Army resources is accomplished through five operating entities; Logistics, Comptroller, Analysis and Internal Review, Purchasing and Contracting, and the Data Processing Installation. Management of Air National Guard is accomplished by the Assistant USPFO, located at each Air Base.

Employees of the USPFO are Federal Technicians or Active Duty personnel authorized to advise and assist the Adjutant General in the execution of approved plans, policies, and programs; provide day-to-day logistical and fiscal support for all ARNG Units and Organizations; prepare appropriate portions of State-level plans for the operational employment of ARNG Units in the event of State or local emergencies and for Federal mobilization.

The Federal Technicians employed in the USPFO Office are allocated to the State by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. The current work force includes over 90 Technicians and three National Guard members on Active Duty (AGR).

The cost of maintaining the Missouri Army National Guard has increased with the times. For example, cost of personnel requirements has increased from \$45,300,000 in 1983 to \$46,400,000 in 1984. The total budget allocated for support of the Missouri National Guard increased from \$99,000,000 in 1983 to \$101,000,000 in 1984, a gain of over \$2,000,000.

Additional controls have been placed in the Military Pay Branch of the Comptroller Division to improve inactive duty training pay service. Increased emphasis has been placed on incapacitation payments, bonus payments, and debt collections, as well as Annual Training pay for short tours of active duty.

A Commercial Accounts Section of the USPFO Comptroller Division was formed to prepare payment vouchers for commercial vendors, supplies, and services. Payment of vendor invoices had previously been done by the Procurement Office. Implementing a Commercial Accounts Section insures internal control of payments by separating procuring and paying activities. Other improvements are being made with emphasis on timely bill paying, with improved relations with vendors, increased ability to capture vendor prompt payment discounts, and increased ability to provide procurement services.

Even though an Analysis and Internal Review System was in being, the program continues to be enhanced. Emphasis has been placed on areas of fraud, waste, and abuse, with a joint application to Army and Air National Guard activities. The Analysis and Internal Review Division serves as a focal point for outside audit agencies such as Defense Audit Services (DAS), Government Accounting Office (GAO), as well as the U.S. Army Audit Agency (USAAA).

Ever increasing emphasis on readiness of National Guard will provide numerous challenges affecting the organization and functions of the USPFO, the training of personnel, and will necessitate constant vigilance in the allocation of resources to effectively accomplish State and Federal objectives.

Logistical support of the Army National Guard continues, with increased emphasis being placed on management of excesses and updating equipment to enhance readiness. Highlights of Logistical support including: replacement of older trucks with 61, M900 series truck tractors, which will provide greater and more advanced mobility; 25 new graders; six self-propelled scrapers; and four cargo utility vehicles.

Listed below are Federal expenditures for Army National Guard Pay and Allowances, and Salaries by location in Missouri, during Fiscal Year 1984.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL TRAINING</u>	<u>ARMORY TRAINING</u>	<u>TECHNICIANS & AGR SALARIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PAID</u>
Kansas City	\$372,824	\$1,469,187	\$1,904,426	\$ 3,746,437
Jefferson City	902,609	5,170,917	6,760,154	12,833,680
Jefferson Barracks	556,082	1,585,531	1,542,078	3,683,691
Springfield	156,277	927,502	2,764,317	3,848,096
St. Joseph	121,979	374,021	398,893	894,893
Cape Girardeau	200,687	526,035	842,760	1,569,482
Nevada	782,867	434,643	400,597	1,618,107
Marshall	57,282	150,078	142,590	349,950
Weldon Springs	76,591	103,422	258,859	438,872
Warrensburg	165,883	677,285	1,066,017	1,909,185
Lexington	65,369	196,686	114,565	376,620
Clinton	48,596	168,121	92,504	309,221
Sedalia	114,032	276,701	302,981	693,714
Independence	44,606	129,426	91,652	265,684
Boonville	16,682	81,977	22,913	121,572
Lamar	35,795	111,792	114,565	262,152
Pleasant Hill	60,099	339,402	162,947	562,448
Albany	71,899	199,830	69,591	341,320
Chillicothe	60,964	177,848	92,504	331,316
Richmond	50,025	127,611	70,443	248,079
Maryville	82,133	216,757	231,676	530,566
Aurora	53,719	201,027	92,504	347,250
Anderson	35,880	121,774	69,591	227,245

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL TRAINING</u>	<u>ARMORY TRAINING</u>	<u>TECHNICIANS & AGR SALARIES</u>	<u>TOTAL PAID</u>
Neosho	\$ 33,548	\$ 113,857	\$ 308,093	\$ 455,498
Carthage	79,181	251,252	115,417	445,850
Monett	95,143	172,457	69,594	337,194
Pierce City	63,255	140,310	46,678	250,243
Webb City	30,116	131,528	69,591	231,235
Joplin	152,657	370,109	302,981	825,747
Lebanon	82,714	137,981	23,765	244,530
Rolla	83,604	253,361	280,920	617,885
St. Clair	70,593	258,061	93,356	422,010
Salem	46,927	134,004	46,678	227,609
West Plains	38,927	118,244	69,591	226,762
Kirksville	55,168	145,731	22,913	223,812
Mexico	37,363	98,993	212,181	348,537
Columbia	105,806	227,761	210,477	544,044
Fulton	43,942	139,930	255,451	439,323
Moberly	48,121	170,629	92,504	311,254
Hannibal	84,696	229,990	115,417	430,103
Warrenton	68,490	224,036	92,504	385,030
Festus	43,066	142,464	69,591	255,121
DeSoto	55,346	176,184	22,913	254,443
Jackson	37,917	108,795	69,591	216,303
Charleston	25,709	78,696	45,826	150,231
Perryville	47,973	134,916	68,739	251,628
Fredericktown	24,014	87,941	46,678	158,633
Sikeston	39,076	107,578	69,591	216,245
Portageville	28,597	96,685	68,739	194,021
Farmington	70,254	222,426	115,417	408,097
Dexter	53,036	161,593	138,330	352,959
Kennett	33,185	93,469	91,652	218,306
Caruthersville	24,790	86,907	69,591	181,288
Doniphan	26,958	94,044	23,765	144,767
Poplar Bluff	112,112	375,317	188,416	675,845
Bernie	41,012	158,177	46,678	245,867
				<u>\$46,400,000</u>

STATE AWARDS

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL. This medal is the highest honor awarded by the State of Missouri. It may be awarded for valor or merit.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE MEDAL. The second highest honor awarded by the State. It may be awarded to Guardmembers and civilians.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD COMMENDATION RIBBON. It is authorized to provide tangible evidence of public recognition for highly commendable service. The act or achievement must be such that it clearly places the candidate above his peers. A bronze oak-leaf cluster will be presented for second or succeeding awards of the Ribbon. A silver oak-leaf cluster may be worn in lieu of five brone oak-leaf clusters.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE RIBBON. This ribbon with clasp has been awarded to those persons ordered to active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States during the period 1 September 1961 through 31 August 1962.

STATE EMERGENCY DUTY SERVICE RIBBON. Awarded to members of the MONG ordered to State active duty in time of emergency by the Governor to uphold the law and preserve order, protect lives and property, assist civil authorities and for the aid and relief of civilians in disaster. This award shall apply to State service rendered on or after 1 January 1968. A silver star attachment may be worn in lieu of five bronze stars.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION. For presentation to MONG members who should be recognized upon separation from the Guard but who do not qualify for presentation of a higher award.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE. This Certificate, designed by the National Guard Bureau, is for issue to individuals upon their retirement or transfer from the Army or Air National Guard in recognition of more than 20 years of honorable or faithful service in the Armed Forces of the United States at least ten of which were in the Army or Air National Guard.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE RIBBON (Five Years). Awarded to persons who have completed five years of honorable service in the MONG on or after 20 May 1971.

LONG SERVICE RIBBON. Awarded to persons of the MONG who have served honorable for at least ten years in the MONG. This service does not have to be continuous and service rendered in any of the Armed Forces of the United States as a result of, or in connection with, membership in the MONG shall be considered as a part of such service. A Hawthorn Cluster, to conform to the official floral emblem of this state, to be worn on the ribbon shall be awarded as follows: a bronze cluster for 25 years service, a silver cluster for 30 years service, and a gold cluster for 35 or more years service.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVE DUTY BASIC TRAINING SERVICE RIBBON AND CERTIFICATE. The Ribbon and Certificate are designed to recognize members of the MONG who have honorably and successfully completed an active duty

basic training course while a member of the MONG. These awards may be presented to all trainees after honorable and successful completion of active duty basic training and award of a primary MOS/AFSC.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, MILITARY. This certificate is to recognize periods of faithful service, acts or achievements of good public and community relations, in the interest and support of the MONG.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, CIVILIAN. To recognize the contributions made to the MONG by individual citizens, groups of citizens, organizations, companies, corporations, or other industrial related groups. This also includes community support of a local unit and public service support by a local industry.

MISSOURI RESERVE MILITARY FORCE

The mission of the Missouri State Guard (MOSG), a short title, is to supplement the MONG when necessary or replace the Guard when it is not available. Authorized by Chapter 41, Revised Statutes of Missouri.

MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

G1 DIVISION

The G1 Division is comprised of the Military Personnel Branch (Officer and Enlisted), Recruiting and Retention Branch, Administrative Services Branch, SIDPERS Branch, Records and Archives Branch, Publications Branch, Reproduction Section, Mail Distribution System, and Orders Section.

Military Personnel Branch. The Military Personnel Branch is responsible for administration and management of personnel assigned to the MOARNG and for keeping the Adjutant General informed on matters pertaining to military personnel management. Recommendations for personnel policies and preparation of directives, applicable to the MOARNG, are formulated by this Branch in accordance with the Missouri Military Code, National Guard Regulations, and Department of the Army Regulations. This branch supervises and administers personnel actions including enlistments, appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, separations, classification, and maintenance of personnel records of MOARNG personnel. A roster of AG-201 military personnel record files is maintained to include complete records of service of enlistment and appointment of commissioned officers and warrant officers.

MOARNG STRENGTH 30 JUNE 1984

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Officer	658	670	26	696
Warrant Officer	235	221	3	224
Enlisted	<u>8,025</u>	<u>7,516</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>7,857</u>
Total	8,918	8,407	370	8,777

All officers and enlisted personnel (Guardsmen and Guardswomen) are trained to be Combat Ready to serve with the Active Army. They are assigned to the following branches:

Adjutant General's Corps
Air Defense Artillery
Armor
Army Medical Specialist Corps
Army Nurse Corps
Chaplain Corps

Medical Corps
Medical Service Corps
Military Intelligence
Military Police Corps
Ordnance Corps
Quartermaster Corps

Chemical Corps
Corps of Engineers
Dental Corps
Field Artillery

Signal Corps
Staff Specialist
Transportation Corps

Officer Branch. The Officer Branch (G1-OPR) is responsible for Officer Personnel Actions, Maintenance of their personnel files, and the Officer Personnel Management System. During this reporting period there were 135 officer/warrant officer appointments and 88 separations.

Enlisted Branch. The Enlisted Branch (G1-E) is responsible for enlisted personnel actions, maintenance of their personnel files, enlisted casualty reports, Command Sergeant Major Programs, Enlisted Qualitative Retention program, processing requests for Initial Active Duty Training (REP-63), preparation of Annual Report of Screening, preparation of Training and Readiness Status and Unsatisfactory Participation Reports. During the period of this report, this Branch processed 1,921 enlistments; 1,442 extensions of enlistments; 1,612 losses; and ordered 766 non-prior service enlistees to active duty for training in a Federal status.

The objective of the Army National Guard's Selected Reserve Incentive Program is to increase enlistments, improve retention, and provide for force stability through reduced attrition and longer terms of service by offering various incentives. The Army National Guard is authorized to pay five types of incentives to qualified individuals: the cash enlistment bonus and the educational assistance bonus for first-term soldiers, the affiliation bonus for former active component members with a remaining military obligation, the reenlistment/extension bonus (three or six years) for those who are nearing the halfway point to retirement, and the Student Loan Repayment Program for current and former college students that repays up to \$1,500 per year plus interest for a six year enlistment or reenlistment in the Guard of a member's outstanding guaranteed loans. Listed below are the incentives and the number of enrollees from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

Enlistment Bonus	422
Educational Assistance	79
Retention (Three year)	111
Retention (Six year)	383
Affiliation	38
SLRP	416

RECRUITING AND RETENTION BRANCH

The Recruiting and Retention Branch was organized in August 1973; the Recruiting and Retention Manager (RRM) is in charge of the daily operations.

The RRM is the principal advisor to the Adjutant General on MOARNG recruiting and retention matters, to include administering programs as specified by the Department of the Army, the National Guard Bureau, and the Adjutant General. He is also responsible for the formulation, planning, coordination, and operation of the MOARNG recruiting and retention programs.

He formulates recruiting and retention procedures and policies and provides written guidance to commanders and recruiting personnel on matters effecting recruitment.

He has general technical supervision of over 73 full time employees and three M-Day guardsmen.

In order to accomplish his primary mission he is tasked with subordinate functions. These include: budget funding; result trends; forecasting; statistical analysis; cost analysis; management analysis; research and market analysis; program evaluations; establishment of goals and objectives; long range planning; advertising; training; awards to include Referral Awards Program; applicant processing; special events; and dealing with active armed forces counterparts. As a result of the Branch's efforts, the overall strength of the MOARNG has increased from 93.2 percent to 98.4 percent of authorized strength in June 1984. This represents a gain of 5.2 percent, or an increase in strength of 271 personnel, during the past State Fiscal Year. The current strength is 8,777 officers and enlisted.

With a continuing well rounded Recruiting Program, and the implementation of a positive State Retention Program, the strength of the MOARNG is expected to exceed 100 percent by 31 December 1984.

RECORDS AND ARCHIVES BRANCH

The Records and Archives Branch is responsible for the compilation and maintenance of military records of Missouri veterans dating from the War of 1812. Contained in these holdings are records for service verification which cannot be obtained from any other source. Verification of service from the record holdings may be obtained either by the veteran or lineal descendant without charge.

During the annual period ending 30 June 1984, this Branch received three 18-shelf and one 16-shelf rotary filers which had been declared surplus by another State agency. These filers have allowed for a more orderly grouping and easier accessibility to the personnel and separation files.

The restraint placed upon the Branch, together with other State Departments, by the Secretary of State's Records Management to retain files in the local area for two years prior to submitting for microfilming continued in effect.

Continuing expansion requirements of other departments has resulted in the loss of floor space and necessitated the removal of a number of record storage cabinets to the warehouse area.

STANDARD INSTALLATION/DIVISION PERSONNEL SYSTEM INTERFACE BRANCH (GI-SIB)

GI-SIB is an integral part of the GI Division which has the primary task of implementing and operating the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System (SIDPERS). SIDPERS is an automated personnel system

which contains 295 data elements (700 characters) of personnel data per individual guard member. Organizational data is maintained on each Missouri Army National Guard unit.

G1-SIB consists of three sections: SIB Headquarters, Input/Output Section and Files Management Section. A total of nine personnel are employed in the SIB.

SIB Headquarters is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the SIB.

The Input/Output Section receives, processes and accounts for incoming personnel transactions. This section also provides administrative support for the SIB.

The File Management Section is responsible for maintenance of the automated systems files. Of primary importance is the Quality Assurance process which is conducted by personnel of this section on each individual personnel transaction. Only the purest data is allowed to be entered into the computer by the Files Management Section.

SIDPERS provides personnel data to all echelons where it is used in personnel management, mobilization planning, budgeting and, most importantly, payment to individual guardmembers.

G1-SIB processes over 30,000 individual personnel transactions per year. This number is expected to increase upon implementation of the complete SIDPERS system during the month of October 1984. SIDPERS is the largest single system currently in operation on the Missouri Army National Guard computer (Burroughs B1955).

In addition to SIDPERS, G1-SIB operates and administers the Drill Attendance Monitoring Procedures and Report (DAMPRE). This system combines personnel, pay and training data to provide data on individual drill performance. Also, G1-SIB administers the Continental Army Management Information System (CAMIS) which is an army-wide computer driven system designed to support mobilization.

PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

The Publications Branch is responsible for the requisitioning, receipt, storage and issue of blank forms required for the operation of the Missouri National Guard. Request for the distribution of required regulations are edited and approved for both initial distribution and resupply by publications branch. Subscription forms are continually monitored to provide the required publications automatically, thus eliminating the need for resupply each time a new publication is published.

Six new pinpoint accounts were established this year making a total of 59 accounts currently maintained by the publications branch.

Other responsibilities of the publications branch include:

a. Supervision of the mail room and personnel. During the past fiscal year a new scale and meter machine have been implemented in order to comply with the requirement that postage be affixed to all mail distributed from this office.

b. Providing guidance and assistance to units in obtaining blank forms and regulations for mobilization requirements.

COMMANDERS, MISSOURI ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

HQ, STARC
Detachment Commander
135th Military History Det.
Camp Clark Tng Site, HQ, STARC

MG CHARLES M. KIEFNER
CPT PAUL C. MARTIN
CPT ANTONIO F. HOLLAND
LTC JOHN D. HAVENS

AVCRAD (1107th) (-Det 1)
Det 1, AVCRAD (1107th)

COL BILLY W. HAWKINS
MAJ DALTON C. WRIGHT

HHD, 142d Trans Bn
Detachment Commander
1106th Trans Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1106th Trans Co
1107th Medical Det
Co D, 38th Avn Bn (AH)
135th Army Band

LTC MICHAEL G. FIELDS
CPT JOHN W. SALCHOW
MAJ MICHAEL B. PACE
CPT JOHN R. STEVENS
MAJ JOHN W. GOODWIN
MAJ MICHAEL A. SCHUSTER
CW2 EDWARD L. ROGERS II

Troop Command, HQ, STARC
Detachment Commander
135th Sta Hosp

COL JOHN H. LITTLE
CPT WARREN M. KUHN
COL GEORGE J. PIERRON

35th Rear Area Operations Center
Detachment Commander
4175th MP Det

LTC ERNEST L. HELMAN
CPT THOMAS E. BYLAND
LTC CHARLES E. JENNINGS

HHD, 175th MP Bn
Detachment Commander
1175th MP Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1175th MP Co
2175th MP Co
3175th MP Co

LTC JOHN A. TANDY, JR.
1LT GARY M. MOHR, SR.
CPT WILLIAM P. JOHNSON
2LT STEPHAN A. WOODERSON
CPT THOMAS W. HOLLOWAY
CPT BRUCE T. CLEMONDS, JR.

HHD, 204th MP Bn
Detachment Commander
1136th MP Co
1137th MP Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1137th MP Co
1138th MP Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1138th MP Co

LTC GREGORY A. SMITH
CPT JOHN L. HAMMONTREE
1LT RICHARD L. REHMEIER
CPT MICHAEL E. BACK
2LT BILLY D. DAVIS
CPT THOMAS E. JENKINS
2LT ANDY L. INGALSBE

HHD, 205th MP Bn
Detachment Commander
1139th MP Co
1140th MP Co
1141st MP Co

HHD, 205th Med Bn
Detachment Commander
865th Med Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 865th Med Co
867th Med Det (Air Amb)
868th Med Det (Air Amb)
70th PA Det

HHC, 35th Engr Bde
Company Commander

HHC, 203d Engr Bn
Company Commander
Co A (-Det 1)
Det 1, Co A
Co B, 203d Engr Bn
Co C (-Det 1)
Det 1, Co C

HHD, 880th Engr Bn
Detachment Commander
220th Engr Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 220th Engr Co
235th Engr Det
1438th Engr Co

HHC (-Det 1) 135th Engr Gp
Company Commander
Det 1, HHC, 135th Engr Gp

HHC, 110th Engr Bn
Company Commander
Co A, 110th Engr Bn
Co B, 110th Engr Bn
Co C, 110th Engr Bn
Co D, 110th Engr Bn

HHC, 1138th Engr Bn
Company Commander
Co A, 1138th Engr Bn
Co B, 1138th Engr Bn
Co C, 1138th Engr Bn
Co D, 1138th Engr Bn

LTC LARRY D. STACY
1LT STEPHEN D. KNIGHT
CPT HORST A. GOLDSCHMIDT
CPT JAMES L. SIMPSON
CPT GEORGE AKERS, JR.

LTC MICHAEL D. EGBERT
CPT SANDRA J. BARY
CPT JAMES K. MANESS
2LT JAMES D. BELLAMY
MAJ DAVID D. GRAYDON
MAJ ROBERT E. BUXTON
MAJ WAYNE A. NORTON

BG CHARLES F. BLATTNER
CPT DAVID A. STROUSE

LTC ANDREW J. HAGER, JR.
CPT DONALD E. COPELAND
CPT CLARENCE J. LONG
1LT TOMMY J. SHIELDS, JR.
CPT MICHAEL A. BAYLESS
CPT JAMES L. VANNAMAN
2LT THOMAS D. HOTTINGER

LTC DONALD R. SEIVERS
LTC DONALD DR. SEIVERS
CPT NORMAN D. CHARLEVILLE
2LT RICHARD K. BETTS
CPT LESTER J. KAMPEN
1LT PAUL G. MONDA

COL ROBERT A. HARRIS
CPT VERNON S. WESTRICH
MAJ EUGENE D. SIZEMORE, JR.

LTC HARLAN L. HESS
CPT RICHARD L. MANFREDI
CPT MICHAEL L. COLLEY
CPT REX W. CANTLIN
CPT NOEL G. SEEK, JR.
CPT JOHN R. JACKSON

LTC RONALD W. WEISKOPF
CPT JAMES E. HOUSE II
CPT CHARLES R. BEEKMAN, JR.
CPT STANLEY V. TIEFENBRUN
CPT BRETT L. HANKE
CPT KEITH Y. OMURA

HHC, 1140th Engr Bn
Company Commander
Co A (-Det 1)
Det 1, Co A
Co B (-Det 1)
Det 1, Co B
Co C (-Det 1)
Det 1, Co C
Co D, 1140th Engr Bn

HHB, 135th FA Bde
Battery Commander

HHB, 1st Bn, 128th FA
Battery Commander
Svc Btry
Btry A
Btry B
Btry C

HHB, 1st Bn, 129th FA
Battery Commander
Svc Btry
Btry A
Btry B
Btry D

HHD, 135th Sig Bn
Detachment Commander
Co A (-Det 1), 937th Sig Bn
Det 1, Co A, 937th Sig Bn
204th Gen Sup Co

HHD, 735th Maint Bn
Detachment Commander
1035th Maint Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1035th Maint Co
206th Maint Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 206th Maint Co
1221st Trans Co (-Det 1)
Det 1, 1221st Trans Co

LTC DAVID R. MOLL
CPT STEPHEN L. MATTHEWS
CPT CHRIS D. OWEN
1LT STEVEN D. SKELTON
CPT MICHAEL E. MCCALISTER
2LT STEPHEN T. KOHL
CPT KING E. SIDWELL
2LT RONALD SEABAUGH
CPT WILLIAM W. DAVIS

COL DALE L. STRANNIGAN
CPT GEORGE D. SHULL

LTC ELBERT F. TURNER, JR.
CPT STEVEN N. CALLIS
CPT STANLEY E. CROW
CPT KENNETH E. WELTY
CPT THOMAS E. O'DONNELL II
CPT ROBERT J. PETRICH

LTC JAMES H. WAKEMAN
CPT CONLEY S. MCANALLY
CPT KENNETH P. MILLSAP
CPT JOHN G. STEINHAUSER
CPT CHARLES H. SEARER
CPT GEORGE W. WILSON

MAJ RAYMOND E. SMITH
1LT LAWRENCE W. DIXON
CPT WILLIAM C. PRICE, JR.
1LT TERRY L. BULLER
CPT GARY L. JONES

LTC CHARLES L. BOWMAN
CPT GEORGE T. HASLER
1LT WILLIAM B. PEARRE
1LT VIRGIL L. POINTER
CPT STANLEY H. MATLOCK
1LT GLENN R. MCFARLAND
CPT LAWRENCE E. ZIMMERMAN
1LT DENNIS J. GANNON

G3 DIVISION

The Plans, Operations and Training Officer (G3) is responsible for the organization, operations, education, training, combat readiness, mobilization, security, contingency planning, and military support to civil authorities within the MOARNG. Specific functions are as follows:

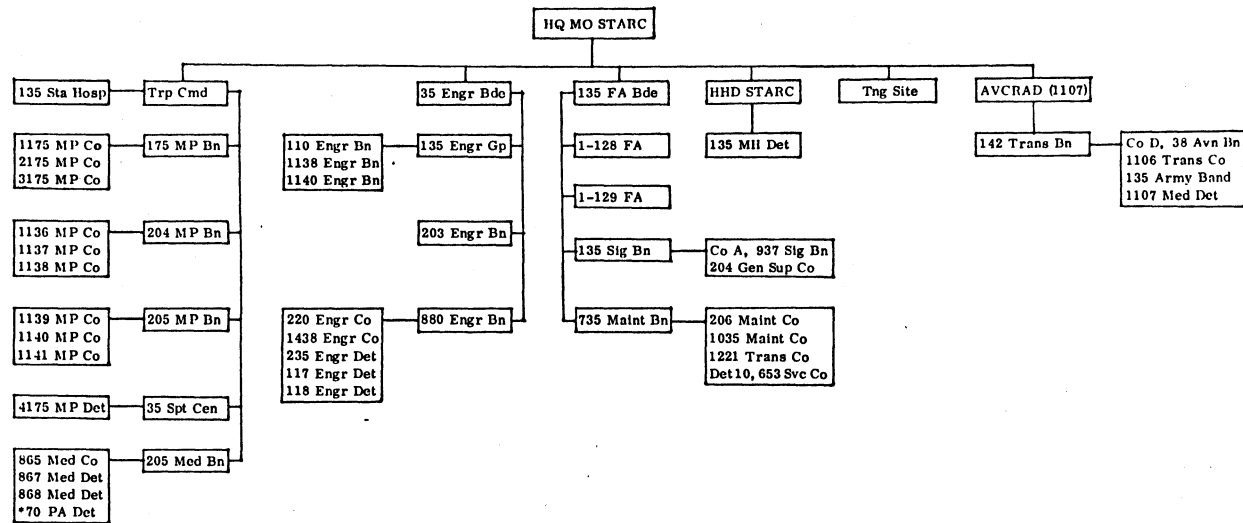
ORGANIZATION: The MOARNG is organized into 77 units that are included in the Department of the Army (DA) total force structure as approved by the Secretary of the Army. There are 20 organizational headquarters and 57 other units (18 of these units are split into 36 part units). This totals 95 units serving in 57 Missouri cities, towns, and communities. They are your local forces, ready for any State emergency, and also a part of the Ready Reserve of the U.S. Army ready for Federal mobilization. The organizational structure and unit locations are depicted on the next page.

TRAINING: All units of the MOARNG are Federal mobilization entities. Operations and training are conducted under the purview of the DA as promulgated by the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). Doctrinal guidance is provided by DA Regulations, Army Training and Evaluation Programs (ARTEP), and other pertinent training publications. The Commander, Fifth U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is responsible for the training supervision and evaluation of MOARNG units with a Federal mobilization mission. Army Readiness and Mobilization Region V (ARMR V), Fort Sheridan, Illinois, provides technical assistance and evaluation of units for the Fifth Army Commander. The Adjutant General publishes implementing training directives to the units. Training requirements and objectives are specified on a yearly basis, to include annual training sites and logistical support requirements. Each unit publishes a yearly training program and subsequently quarterly or monthly training schedules covering training activities for 48 inactive duty training assemblies per Fiscal Year (1 Oct - 30 Sep). Specific annual training guidance and schedules are issued for a minimum of 15 days of annual training during each training year.

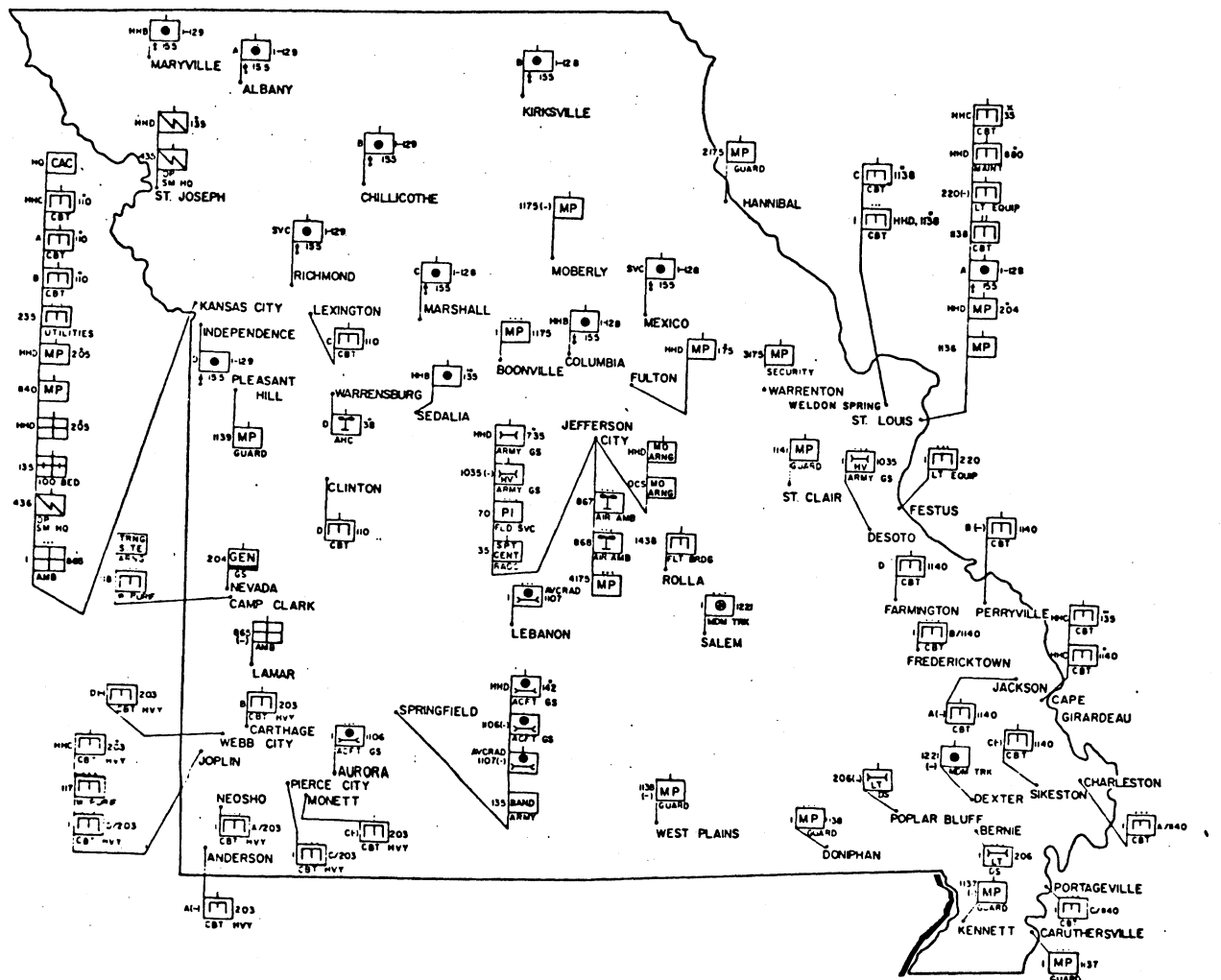
Guardmembers must always remain informed, alert, and eager to learn the most current of the continuing changes, new techniques, and technological advances demanded in modern warfare. To accomplish this, our Guardmembers are required to attend resident instruction offered at the U.S. Army Branch Service Schools. Federal funds for resident schooling available through the National Guard Bureau (NGB) during FY 84 exceeded \$2,000,000. Missouri Guard personnel attended various Army Service Schools during FY 84, ranging from one week to 12 months. The total operations and training budget for the MOARNG for FY 1984 was \$10,520,500.

Modern warfare depends on information of high technical order, much of it is classified. This necessitates a continuous security requirement. Many of the highly trained technical personnel of the National Guard require security clearances involving the performance of their duties and/or maintenance of classified equipment. The training section processes these for security investigations and issues the final clearance.

MOARNG ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND UNIT LOCATIONS



*Operational control, HQ MO STARC



A Unit Status Report is submitted by units of this office and subsequently to National Guard Bureau and Joint Chief's of Staff (JCS) on a quarterly basis. This report describes the total combat readiness posture of each unit. It is used by NGB and DA to make command decisions.

The affiliation program, which affects two battalions and five separate companies of the State, provides limited funding for those units, and establishes a working relationship with like units of the Active Army. This program is administered by the training section, and generally consists of Mutual Training Coordination and Support.

Our units participate in Domestic Action Projects on occasion when proper training criteria is met. Such projects provide military occupational specialty (MOS) training not always available to a unit, as well as assist the local communities.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING EVALUATION PROGRAM (ITEP): This program is a diagnostic training and evaluation program designed to improve individual soldier and unit readiness. It is a continuous process, not just an annual evaluation. It consists of soldier training, proficiency evaluation, and training program modification to correct training weaknesses. Incorporating the SQT into unit individual training programs is essential to meet the National Guard's goal of fielding fully trained soldiers.

PLANS, OPERATIONS AND MILITARY SUPPORT: This section supervises and coordinates all matters pertaining to physical security of armories and storage facilities; conducts inspections of armories and arms vaults, and provides guidance to units on physical security procedures.

Coordinates military personnel and equipment in support of military assistance to local authorities when the Governor declares an emergency. The Military Support section was operationally employed during 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 for the following State emergencies:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>MANDAYS</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>
Southwest, South-Central and East-Central Missouri	27Feb-2Mar84	935	Snow Storm
Jackson & Johnson Counties (West Central) Missouri	19 - 22 Mar 84	57	Ice Storm
Owensville, Missouri	30Apr - 1May84	65	Tornado

Plans are developed to permit efficient preparation and implementation of a mobilization order and to support civil authorities in the reconstitution of the State following a nuclear attack from an aggressor nation. The plan coordinates the support activities of all the military services and their reserve components, as well as designated agencies and specified civilian task force groups.

Maintaining current contingency plans requires continuous liaison with the active military services, their reserve components and the civil authorities of the state, county, and local political subdivisions. The plans are conceived, propagated, exercised, tested and revised as appropriate. This is necessary to insure the plans are realistic and current.

The section is also responsible for the efficient operation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Adjutant General's Office. The EOC, utilizing its many facilities, provides the required command, control, and logistical support to forces involved in operations.

To maintain an operationally responsive force capable of performing the wide variety of missions that could be assigned, the section provides many special emphasis training programs, briefings, and seminars.

This section is additionally responsible for the Telecommunications Security Program (COMSEC). This program deals with both hard and soft ware encoding and decoding equipment, and the associated administration and security responsibilities. Also assigned are similar responsibilities relating to the Information Security Program (Document Security) and the State Operations Security Programs.

Additional missions are to supervise the implementation of the Physical Security Programs and to make the appropriate inspection of MOARNG units. To further increase the responsiveness and operational capability of the Missouri Military Forces, the section supervises the functioning of a statewide radio network, linking designated units and this headquarters. The system is utilized daily for administration and management during operations for command, control, and support to the forces involved.

TRAINING AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT: Training ammunition is a relatively scarce commodity nationwide requiring authorized ammunition assets to be effectively managed by the training section through the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS) for use by National Guard units. This management consists of developing, reviewing and validating unit statement of requirements for a specific training year; receiving yearly authorized quantities and subauthorizing to major subordinate commands; process and validate unit level ammunition forecasts for accuracy and enter data into computer in a timely manner; tracking expenditures against subauthorizations and taking appropriate actions to increase or reduce subauthorizations necessitated by changes in training, missions, priorities, training sites and times. The TAMS enables managers at all levels to identify and prioritize critical training ammunition resources in addition to reducing or eliminating unnecessary expenditures.

A critical shortage exists in the following areas:

a. A critical shortage of ammunition for the aviation unit exists in the state. 7.62mm minigun and 2.75" rockets are carryovers from the previous year as shortages. This ammunition is used for two of the four weapons system on their aircraft.

b. A shortage of .45 cal ball ammunition is allocated only to Military Police units for qualification.

c. During TY 1984, the aviation unit fired the tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided missile (TOW) for the first time. In FY 85 they will receive 15 more TOWs which will qualify all air crews.

d. Additional shortages include all 7.62mm ammunition, color smoke grenades, some demolitions and practice LAW rounds.

MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING MANAGEMENT: With the establishment of a Small-arms Readiness Training Section (SARTS), the focus of the marksmanship program is toward unit level marksmanship and weapons training. Since the competitive programs inertia starts with the individual soldiers training and participation at the unit level, emphasis by the SARTS will be where the future competitor will be coming from.

By using the medium of competition as a training vehicle, one of the basic skills vital to any soldier can be enhanced, as well as the in-depth development of skillful competitive shooters whose expertise can be returned to the unit in the form of training to the less skilled soldiers.

The increased utilization of ranges at Fort Leonard Wood and the increased participation of Air National Guard personnel in state competitions are two goals that have been realized this year. Overall, participation in all of the indoor and outdoor marksmanship programs has increased in the past year, over previous years, including the establishment of a competitive Biathlon team whose members participated in two national level competitions.

MILITARY ACADEMY: A State Officer Candidate School (OCS) was instituted in 1962 and has provided the majority of new lieutenants for Army National Guard of the state. Since inception the OCS has graduated 691 second lieutenants. The U.S. Army Infantry School provides instructional materials for the course, with augmentations of the program of instruction by Office of the Adjutant General of Missouri. The program for Missouri Army National Guard OCS closely parallels that conducted by the Active Army, requiring strict discipline, academic proficiency, and leadership development.

The State Military Academy conducts various courses for Noncommissioned Officer (NCO). This includes a senior course for enlisted members in grades E8 and E9; First Sergeant Course; advanced course for the E6-E7; and Basic/Primary for E4-E5 level; and Basic/Primary for E4-E5 soldiers. The NCO School Program of Instruction (POI) is prescribed by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). During FY 1983 a total of 810 NCOs graduated from these courses. Approximately 750 are scheduled for attendance during TY 84. The Military Academy conducts a special "First Sergeant's Course" and is the focal point for the NCO Development Program, an informal program for continued NCO training and development at the unit level.

The Military Academy is the Adjutant General's proponent for various other leadership-oriented courses including a "Unit Commanders Course" for company level commanders; this school is offered on an annual basis.

The Academy is also involved in training management workshops (BTMS Sustainment Program) conducted throughout the state. The Academy also conducts a 21-hour "Pre-OCS training" program for applicants to the Fort Benning USA OCS.

THE COMMAND READINESS INSPECTION (CRI) is a single integrated inspection of a designated headquarters, organization, or unit. The CRI evaluates the readiness of a unit to mobilize and identifies those conditions that adversely affect the unit's ability to attain rapidly a full-mission capability. The CRI constitutes the Fifth US Army general inspection and does indicate trends, both positive and negative, throughout the command rather than awarding an overall rating of pass or fail. Fifth US Army conducted CRIs for 55 separate organizations of the Missouri Army National Guard during fiscal year 1983. HQ MONG conducted 34 CRIs for the remaining units.

ARMY AVIATION

GENERAL

Army Aviation within the Missouri Army National Guard utilizes the basic concept of centralized control and de-centralized operations. In consonance with this concept, aviation assets are consolidated for the conduct of training, operations, and maintenance.

ORGANIZATION

The Missouri Army National Guard Aviation Program is dedicated to improving the professional qualifications of individual crewmembers and operational readiness of the various aviation units throughout the state. Continued and constant emphasis on aviation safety has resulted in a zero accident rate for the past several years.

FUNCTIONS

The State Army Aviation Officer's responsibilities include:

1. Supervision of two Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF) and one Army Aviation Flight Activity (AAFA).
2. Staff coordination with the National Guard Bureau and other State/Federal agencies in all matters pertaining to aviation operation, training, maintenance, and safety.
3. Coordination of joint use of Army Aviation assets by the various Army National Guard units in the State.
4. Preparation and coordination of operating budgets required to support the Army Aviation Program.
5. Insuring that Army National Guard aircraft are used exclusively for official purposes.

OPERATIONS

Army Aviation units are supported on a full-time basis by two Army Aviation Support Facilities and one Army Aviation Flight Activity. These installations are named and located as follows:

1. Jefferson City Army Aviation Support Facility - Jefferson City Memorial Airport.
2. Whiteman Army Aviation Support Facility - Whiteman AFB.
3. Springfield Army Aviation Flight Activity - Springfield Regional Airport.

These installations are organized to provide centralized control and operation of aviation assets. They provide day-to-day maintenance and modifications of aircraft and allied equipment consistent with authorizations established by Department of Army and National Guard Bureau. Each aviation installation is staffed with personnel for the purpose of conducting individual crewmember training and maintenance of assigned aircraft and related ground support equipment. Current manning criteria requires 115 full-time Federal technicians, but funding support and manpower constraints authorize only 83 personnel, or 71% of the required force.

STATUS OF FACILITIES

Within recent years, an expanded building program has resulted in Missouri Army National Guard aviation facilities which are among the best in the nation. The construction costs of these facilities are provided from Federal funds, with design and construction supervision provided by the State of Missouri.

a. Whiteman AFB AASF is the only Missouri Army National Guard installation located on an active military base. The facility was completed in January 1978 at a cost of 1.2 million dollars. This AASF supports Company D, 38th Aviation Battalion, an attack helicopter unit, which is located in nearby Warrensburg.

b. Springfield AAFA is collocated with the Missouri Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) at Springfield Regional Airport. This model facility was completed in February 1981 at a cost of 4.2 million dollars and is recognized as the most modern and functional aviation facility in the United States. Support units include: AVCRAD (1107th), HQ, 142d Transportation Battalion, and the 1106th Transportation Company.

c. Jefferson City AASF is located in a new, modern 1.8 million dollar building on Jefferson City Memorial Airport. This facility was completed and occupied in November, 1982. It is located on property donated by the City of Jefferson and is situated on a site that has been filled and elevated above the flood plain. In April 1983, when the airport runway was completely under water, helicopter operations continued without restriction from this installation. Supported units at this facility include: HQ, STARC, 867th Medical Detachment, 868th Medical Detachment, and Detachment 1, HHC, 135th Engineer Group.

AIRCRAFT ASSETS

The current aircraft fleet consists of 59 turbine powered helicopters and four twin engine, piston powered airplanes, which are stationed as follows:

	<u>UH-1</u>	<u>OH-58</u>	<u>AH-1</u>	<u>U-8</u>	<u>C-7A</u>
Whiteman AFB	11	12	10		
Springfield	6	1		1	2
Jefferson City	16	3		1	
	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

AVIATION TRAINING

Missouri Army National Guard aircrews must meet the same training requirements as their active Army counterparts. Some of the increased requirements during the past year included qualification of aviators and maintenance personnel in the AH-1 Cobra aircraft and weapons systems, training aviators to fly with night vision goggles, and aircrew training in high altitude, mountainous terrain. To enable us to accomplish the training requirements, National Guard Bureau allocates an annual flying hour program based upon the number of aircraft and aviators assigned. Funding to support the flying hour program is provided by National Guard Bureau as part of the Department of Defense Operating budget. No state funds are allocated or expended to support this program.

AVIATION PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Aviation units comprise more than 11% of the authorized strength of the Missouri Army National Guard with a total of 1009 personnel authorized. As of 30 June 1984, total assigned strength was 1091, or 108% of the authorized level. Recruiting and retention programs continue to receive a high priority in all aviation units. It is anticipated that 100% of authorized strength will be maintained in the future.

STATE EMERGENCY DUTY

Army Aviation assets are utilized in almost every period of State Emergency Duty ordered by the Governor. Fortunately, requirements during the past year have been relatively light, with two periods of State Emergency Duty which have required aviation support. Nine UH-1 aircraft were flown a total of 55.1 hours in support of the snowstorm emergency in central and southwest Missouri in late February 1984. Nine other aircraft were employed in support of the northwest Missouri floods, accumulating a total of 34.1 flying hours in mid-June 1984. State funds are used to pay direct operating costs of fuel and repair parts to the Federal government for aircraft utilized in support of State Emergency Duty.

AIRCRAFT INVENTORY CHANGES

During this reporting period, five AH-1G Cobra attack helicopters were gained in the inventory and assigned to Company D, 38th Aviation Battalion, Warrensburg, Missouri. These aircraft replaced a like number of obsolete

UH-1M aircraft and further expanded that unit's capability to perform its wartime mission. Company D currently has ten of the Cobra on hand and expects to receive five more during fiscal year 1985, which will bring that unit's aircraft inventory up to full deployment status. In addition, a small twin engine airplane at the Springfield AVCRAD was replaced with a larger U-8F Beechcraft airplane and the U-8F assigned to the Jefferson City AASF was modified with new, more reliable engines. Several UH-1 aircraft were exchanged at Corpus Christi Army Depot as part of a continuing repair and rebuild program conducted by the Army. All of the aircraft replacements and exchanges were funded with federal dollars specifically allocated for that purpose.

STATE MAINTENANCE OFFICE

Organizational, direct and limited general support maintenance is performed on all surface equipment issued to the MOARNG in 15 fixed facilities. There are 189 full-time Civil Service technicians authorized to man these facilities.

Included in these facilities are 14 Organizational Maintenance Shops (OMS) and one Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS). Their locations are indicated below:

110th Engineer Battalion OMS	Raytown
1138th Engineer Battalion OMS	St. Charles
1140th Engineer Battalion OMS	Cape Girardeau
206th Maintenance Company OMS	Poplar Bluff
1438th Engineer Company OMS	Rolla
135th Signal Battalion OMS	St. Joseph
HNB, 135th Field Artillery OMS	Marshall
Svc Btry, 1st Bn, 128th Field Artillery OMS	Mexico
1035th Maintenance Company OMS	Jefferson City
220th Engineer Company OMS	Jefferson Barracks
1106th Transportation Company OMS	Springfield
1139th Military Police Company OMS	Pleasant Hill
204th General Supply Company OMS/Unit Training Equipment Site	Nevada
203d Engineer Battalion OMS	Neosho
Combined Support Maintenance Shop	Jefferson City

The OMSs provide backup organizational maintenance that is beyond the capability of using units. They maintain a stock of repair parts and provide organizational mechanics. They also serve as a concentration point for equipment to be evacuated to higher category maintenance facilities. These shops are authorized 105 technicians.

The CSMS performs direct and general support maintenance that is beyond the capability of using units. This shop is authorized 84 technicians.

COMBINED SUPPORT MAINTENANCE SHOP

The Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS), located in Jefferson City, Missouri, performs the highest level of maintenance tasks on Missouri Army National Guard surface equipment. The facility is staffed with 63 highly trained technicians and has the required tools and test equipment to perform Direct Support (DS) and limited General Support Maintenance. Equipment beyond CSMS capability must be evacuated to a depot activity for repair.

Specific missions of the CSMS include:

1. Repair and return to using units or stock all items of ordnance, engineer, signal, chemical, quartermaster and transportation equipment which requires support maintenance.

2. Provide calibration service for test, measurement and diagnostic equipment.

3. Provide technical assistance and instructional teams to units.

During FY 83 the CSMS completed a total of 3,959 repair tasks on various types of equipment. Each separate job receives a thorough inspection to determine the scope of repairs and parts required. During the repair process inspectors frequently check the quality of repairs being performed. Prior to an item of equipment leaving the shop the item must pass a final inspection which encompasses a functional test.

SAFETY BRANCH

The Safety Branch, administered by the Safety and Occupational Health Manager, directs the general safety program for all activities of the Missouri Army National Guard, except aviation safety. The mission of the Safety Branch is to reduce the number of property damage and personal injury accidents.

Special emphasis was placed on reduction of heat related injuries and hearing conservation. A training and education program for each of these areas was produced and distributed to all units and activities. The national program was directed toward reducing injuries during tactical training, physical training, and sports and lifting injuries. This program will be continued through training year 1984. Both programs were well received by all personnel and sports and PT injuries during training year 1983 were reduced significantly.

The national "Make-it-Click" seat belt program was offered on a voluntary basis. Several units were active in this program. Twelve infant restraint seats were distributed to ARNG personnel on a loan basis.

To properly prepare unit safety officers for their duties, a unit safety officer school was developed and conducted. Eighty-eight safety officers were trained at this school.

During the latter part of FY 84, the Medical Monitoring Program, as required by OSHA, was implemented and will continue on a yearly basis. This program is directed towards preventing hearing loss, eye and respiratory injury.

ENLISTED MILITARY PERSONNEL ADVISOR

The individual serves as the Senior Enlisted Advisor for the MOARNG to the Adjutant General. He is commonly known as the State Command Sergeant Major (CSM). The CSM is responsible to the Adjutant General and his staff in a variety of matters pertaining to policies and actions for enlisted personnel. He also performs a variety of duties necessary for efficient operations and the achievement and maintenance of readiness of the MOARNG.

SENIOR ARMY ADVISOR'S OFFICE

United States Army personnel are assigned as advisors to the MOARNG under the provisions of Sections 682 and 715, Title 10, and Sections 104, 315, and 506, Title 32, United States Code.

The principal objectives of the advisor effort are to further the training progress and mobilization readiness of the Army National Guard. The advisor represents and acts as spokesman for the Active Army in all matters of interest to Army National Guard organizations under the purview of the respective Army Readiness and Mobilization Region. The advisor serves as a full-time assistant for providing timely readiness guidance to the commander and staffs of those Army National Guard units where authorized. The Senior Army Advisor serves as a military advisor to the Missouri Adjutant General and is the direct liaison between the Adjutant General and Commander, Fifth United States Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Advisor personnel have no command status in relationship to the National Guard. Their presence and assistance in no way relieves the unit commander of command responsibility, but enhances the unit's successful accomplishment of assigned missions.

The authorized staff of the Senior Army Advisor is 11 officers, nine noncommissioned officers, and one civilian (Civil Service).

MISSOURI AVIATION CLASSIFICATION AND REPAIR ACTIVITY DEPOT

The Aviation Classification and Repair Activity Depot (AVCRAD) is located on Springfield Regional Airport in Springfield, Missouri. AVCRAD has a multistate mission and accomplishes the General Support/AVIM mission for ARNG aircraft and aircraft systems on an area support basis. The support area consists of the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin. The AVCRAD mission comprises General Support/AVIM maintenance and backup Direct Support/AVUM plus limited Depot Support maintenance for 688 aircraft assigned to ARNG units throughout the fourteen state support area. Additional missions are configuration control for ARNG aircraft, weight and balance of aircraft, maintenance by mobile teams and management of a Direct Exchange and Aircraft Intensively Managed Items (AIMI) programs for the fourteen state support area.

AVCRAD (formerly TARS) was established in September 1961. The primary purpose of AVCRAD initially was to insure a mobilization ready unit well trained within the field of aviation maintenance. The shop was workloaded by the Active Army and the Aircraft Maintenance Shop, Fort Worth, Texas was designated as the affiliate shop. This changed, however, when the ARNG assumed responsibility for their own General Support Aircraft maintenance mission on 1 July 1971. The four ARNG AVCRADs, located in Groton, Connecticut; Fresno, California; Gulfport, Mississippi and Springfield, Missouri, now have the responsibility for the ARNG General Support/AVIM aircraft maintenance mission for the ARNG aircraft fleet which was previously accomplished by the Active Army.

Missouri AVCRAD plays a vital role in the ARNG aviation maintenance readiness. AVCRAD is organized under a separate Table of Distribution and Allowances in order to have all AVCRAD technicians in one unit for the purpose of mobilization to support a full or partial mobilization of ARNG aircraft and to augment Army Depot operations after mobilization. The MO-AVCRAD is a high priority unit with an Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) mobilization mission.

The workload at AVCRAD during fiscal year 1984 consisted of 142 General Support aircraft repairs, 5,000 components repaired and 67 workorders were accomplished by mobile maintenance teams throughout the AVCRAD fourteen state support area. Funding for aircraft parts, tools, and travel to include cost of the Direct Exchange program and the consolidated AIMI program exceeds fifteen million dollars annually. Cost of inventory at AVCRAD is estimated at 1.5 million, not including cost of aircraft. All funding for AVCRAD operations are federal funds.

In addition to maintenance support of all Army National Guard aircraft in the Midwestern United States the MO-AVCRAD has been tasked by the National Guard Bureau, with nationwide support, in the following areas:

a. A Modular Engine Test Stand (METS) is operated by MO-AVCRAD. This system has been operational since 1980 and turbine engines removed prematurely from ARNG aircraft within the Continental United States requiring GS/AVIM maintenance are being forwarded to the MO-AVCRAD for METS training. This METS is one of six manufactured and purchased by the Army and the only one issued to the ARNG. This program involves repair and testing of turbine engines that are not candidates for Depot overhaul. This program is called the ARNG Consolidated Turbine Repair Program (CTERP) and has proven to be a very cost effective program.

b. The MO-AVCRAD receives AH-1G's (Cobra Attack Helicopters) from the fallout of the Active Army's attack helicopter fleet (which is being replaced by the newer Hughes version). These aircraft are extensively repaired/reconditioned by MO-AVCRAD for issue to National Guard units throughout the United States. This program is resulting in significant increases in the combat readiness of attack helicopter units nationwide.

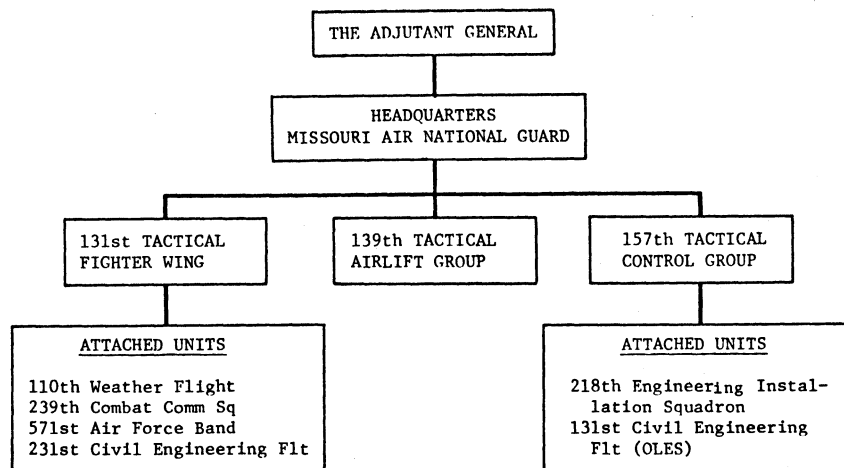
c. The MO-AVCRAD was selected by the National Guard Bureau to monitor the Excalibur Modification Program for U-8F (Beechcraft) fixed wing aircraft. This program encompasses all U-8F aircraft for the National Guard and Army Reserve units nationwide. Under this program the engines and avionics systems of these older airplanes are being updated to provide the National Guard and Reserve with a 1980's - 1990's mission capable aircraft to satisfy long range requirements in this area without the expense of procuring new aircraft.

On 1 February 1981, the MO-AVCRAD moved into a new, all federally funded facility on Springfield Regional Airport. Cost of the new facility was 4.350 million dollars. Due to excellent facilities, organization as a high priority unit and new programs, MO-AVCRAD will continue to play a key role in the Army's aircraft maintenance program.

Since its inception, the MO-AVCRAD has been commanded by COL Waylen E. Jobe. Effective October 1984, LTC Edward C. Gruetzemacher will assume that position. (LTC Gruetzemacher has been Deputy Commander and Production Control Officer for the MO-AVCRAD since 1974.) The 84 guardspersons employed full time by MO-AVCRAD possess an average of 10-12 years experience at the worker level. This experience encompasses backgrounds in aviation from all branches of the service during war and peace time.

MISSOURI AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Missouri has three Air National Guard Bases. Headquarters, 131st Tactical Fighter Wing and assigned units are located at Lambert Field, St. Louis. The 139th Tactical Airlift Group and assigned units are located on the other side of the state in St. Joseph, at Rosecrans Field. Headquarters, 157th Tactical Control Group and attached units are at Jefferson Barracks. Missouri Air National Guard units provide personnel and equipment in support of three major Air Force commands: Tactical Air Command, Military Airlift Command, and the Air Force Communications Command.

The 131st Tactical Fighter Wing is a fully capable and operationally ready unit--one of the many Air National Guard and Reserve units which account for 37 percent of the total tactical fighter resources of our Air Force. The Wing has a high experience level and many of the pilots have been combat tested. The unit flies its F-4 Phantoms over 3400 hours a year. The Wing is committed to several world wide Air Force Contingency plans and is periodically tested on the ability to respond. Most of the unit's training requirements are accomplished within Missouri by flying air-to-ground missions at Cannon Range, located within the Fort Leonard Wood complex. However, off-station training deployments are utilized to conduct operational readiness inspections (ORI), Winter Base operations, and dissimilar air combat training (DACT). Off-station deployments during 1 July 1983 - 30 June 1984 included the following:

Annual Field Training/ORI, 29 July-8 August 1983. The 110th FTS, supported by the 131st TFW, demonstrated its combat capability by deploying 18 F-4Cs to Gulfport ANG Field Training Site. The 12AF Inspector General's

overall evaluation of Satisfactory encompassed five phases, many of which were rated Excellent to Outstanding.

DACT Deployments. Dissimilar air combat training deployments to Luke AFB, Arizona, 23-28 October 1983 and 22-28 January 1984; and Nellis AFB, Nevada, 31 March - 14 April 1984, resulted in excellent composite force training in the air-to-air arena.

Winter Base Deployments. The Wing's newest member, the 163 TFG at March AFB, California, hosted two Winter Base deployments for the 110 TFS aircrews, 4-10 December 1983 and 2-10 March 1984. These deployments served dual purposes; they provided the 163 TFG with a challenging operational readiness exercise (ORE) and, more importantly, they formed the basis for integrated operations as a Wing in the event of hostilities.

Green Flag 84, 31 March - 14 April 1984, Nellis AFB, Nevada. This major exercise provided the framework for extensive low altitude flying operations in an extremely heavy communications jamming environment. In addition to these major deployments, the unit participated in small stagings throughout the United States during the year.

Future Plans. The 131 TFW is presently preparing for Annual Field Training at Volk ANGB, Wisconsin, 19-25 August 1984; a Standardization/Evaluation inspection 16-21 October 1984; and a Management Effectiveness Inspection (MEI) in January 1985.

139th Tactical Airlift Group forces continued participation in Military Airlift Command worldwide operations and National Guard airlift in 1983-1984. Combat Support Squadron and elements of Aerial Port, Civil Engineers, Firefighters, Communications and Security flights deployed to Air Force bases in California, Florida, Alaska, Washington, Korea, and the Philippines for training. In spite of severe airframe shortages induced by depot modification inputs, flight crews and support personnel still managed the air movement of 750,000 ton miles of cargo and 3.7 million passenger miles in 2,800 flying hours, as well as participation in Operation Volant Oak, Panama, and Super JA/ATT in Germany. Aircrews deploying to Latin America in August- September 1983 found themselves flying airlift in support of U.S. objectives in Operation Big Pine I, Honduras. Super JA/ATT was termed "the largest peacetime single tactical airlift training exercise in Europe." The Air National Guard Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) officially opened for business in October, and had run four classes of ANG and active duty C-130 flight crews through its academic and flying programs by June 1984. An increase in authorized strength of over 50 personnel led to the launch of a major recruiting drive by the 139th, and continues in scope and effort at this time. The 139th maintains its enviable flying safety record, with 96,000 flying hours and over 25 years without an aircraft accident. An Air Show was held at Rosecrans MAP, 20 September 1983. Also, in 1983, a 4935 SF modular facility was erected to serve as a temporary home for the ANG Advanced Airlift Tactical Training Center until a permanent facility can be constructed.

The 157th Tactical Control Group and attached units are at Jefferson Barracks. There are over 1300 people assigned to this Headquarters in the six states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Their mission is to provide command and control for air strikes, reconnaissance, and air to air intercepts in the forward battle area. Depending on geographic location and altitude, our weapon controllers, at each radar (9), have surveillance and control capability in excess of 150 miles and have the capability to interface with Air Force AWACS. Being a Ground Tactical Control System, they are collocated with Army field forces. Each of these units is autonomous and have their own organic communications, vehicles, generators, life support, medical, and field kitchens for independent and sustained operations in the field. They are in an operational mode and controlling aircraft within hours of arriving at their tactical location. The Air National Guard provides 65% of the total Air Force Ground TACS capability. During the past year the 157th Tactical Control Group was involved in numerous exercises at all levels, from JCS level down to unit generated. Personnel were deployed to overseas locations and various state side locations. Overseas exercises included Avalanche Express in Norway, Dense Crop/Crested Eagle in Germany, Italy, and Turkey, and Elf-One Saudi Arabia. The 157th supported operational readiness inspection of several fighter units through deployment to Volk PFTS, Wisconsin, Savannah PFTS, Georgia, and Gulfport PFTS, Mississippi. Two units participated in 9AF directed Exercise Quick Thrust 84 conducted in the Fort Stewart, Georgia area. Other exercise participation included Sentry Independence, Volk PFTS, Wisconsin which involved two of the assigned FACPS and Sentry Volunteer at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Sentry Volunteer was supported by two FACPS and the Group Headquarters Tactical Air Control Center element. The 117th TCS supported exercise Solid Shield from their in-garrison location, Savannah, Georgia. The 115th TCS will be providing 180 people to augment exercise Oksboe in August-September 1984 at an overseas location.

During the past year the 157th Tactical Control Flight supported the 131st TFW/110th TFS during the air-to-air portion of an Operations Readiness Inspection at Gulfport, Mississippi and also participated in Sentry Independence 84-1 at Volk Field, Wisconsin. The 110th TFS received an outstanding in air-to-air during the ORI and the 157th TCF accumulated over 600 air-to-air events from the two deployments.

The 218th Engineering Installation Squadron is one of 19 such squadrons in the Air National Guard. It has specialists in the area of radio, radar, teletype and telephone maintenance and antenna and cable installation. The 218th regularly sends personnel to bases throughout the U.S. and on special assignments in Europe in support of U.S. Air Force Europe. During 1985, the 218th will participate in exercise Healthy Comet V deploying a major portion of the unit to Europe for two weeks as a mobilization/readiness exercise.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

30 June 1984

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AUTHORIZED</u>			<u>ASSIGNED</u>		
	<u>OFF</u>	<u>AMN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>AMN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Headquarters, MOANG	19	13	32	16	9	25
131st Tactical Fighter Wing	138	879	1017	138	857	995
231st Civil Engr Flt	15	8	23	12	8	20
239th Cbt Communications Sq	11	217	228	8	171	179
110th Weather Flt	3	10	13	2	7	9
571st Air Force Band	1	34	35	1	30	31
157th Tac Con Gp	45	94	139	37	79	116
157th Tac Con Flt	10	72	82	7	51	58
131st Civil Engr Flt (OLES)	4	74	78	4	62	66
218th Elec Instl Sq	10	224	234	9	181	190
139th Tac Airlift Gp	<u>120</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>755</u>
	376	2310	2686	337	2107	2444

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>
Headquarters, MOANG	Jefferson City	Brig Gen Frank C. Crooks (AAG-ANG)
<u>131st Tactical Fighter Wing:</u> All units except the Cannon Range are located at Lambert-St. Louis IAP		
Headquarters		Brig Gen John R. Layman
110th Tactical Fighter Squadron		Lt Col Percy W. Harrell
131st CAM Squadron		Lt Col Robert E. Rutkowski
131st Combat Support Squadron		Lt Col Richard E. Sharp
131st Weapons system Security Flt		Capt Gerald J. Schoonover
131st Communications Flt (Spt)		Maj Larry J. Hollrah
131st Civil Engineering Flight		Maj Jeffry D. Felder
131st Tactical Hospital		Col James R. Criscione
131st Resources Management Squadron		Lt Col Kenneth A. Schroer
*239th Combat Communications Squadron		Lt Col Hugh H. Barton, III
*110th Weather Flight		Maj John W. Louer, III
*231st Civil Engineering Flight		Col Gordon J. Buchanan
*571st Air Force Band		Capt Stephen M. Aubuchon
Cannon Range	Ft Leonard Wood	Lt Col Jack R. Wilson
<u>157th Tactical Control Group:</u> All units located at Jefferson Barracks.		
Headquarters		Col David L. Van Winkle
157th Tactical Control Flight (FACP)		Maj George R. Niemann
** 218th Engineering Installation Squadron		Maj James R. Holderread
** 131st Civil Engineering Flight (OLES)		Lt Col Samuel D. Lyon, Jr.
<u>139th Tactical Airlift Group:</u> All units are located at Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, MO.		
Headquarters		Col Kenneth O. Gabriel
139th Resource Management Squadron		Lt Col Ronald H. Bates
180th Tactical Airlift Squadron		Lt Col Robert L. Biehunko
139th Civil Engineering Flight		Lt Col Bruce E. Hansen
139th Combat Support Squadron		Lt Col Bruce R. Hill
139th Tactical Clinic		Col Donald E. Sklenar
139th Communications Flight (Spt)		Lt Col Charles B. Smith
139th Advanced Tactics Training School		Maj Howard W. Dixon
139th Mobile Aerial Port Flight		Maj Allen B. Hague
139th CAM Squadron		Maj Woodson D. Maudlin
139th Weapons System Security Flight		Capt Walter L. Daffron, III

*Attached to 131st Tactical Fighter Wing

**Attached to 157th Tactical Control Group

OPERATION AND MATERIEL

Pilot/Navigator (NAV) Utilization:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PILOTS/NAV AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>PILOTS/NAV ASSIGNED</u>	<u>AVERAGE TOTAL TIME PER PILOT/NAV</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT ASSIGNED ACFT TIME PER PILOT/NAV</u>
St. Joseph	42/25	39/18	2981/4030 hrs	980/1157 hrs (C-130A)
St. Louis	32/29	38/31	2835/1589 hrs	951 hrs (F-4C)(928) (F-4C)
St. Louis	0	(10*)	2822 hrs	All Support Aircraft
			2993 hrs(T-33)	648 hrs (T-33A &
*(There are 5 C-131 pilots and 5 T-33 pilots.)			2628 hrs (C-131)	C-131D)/996 & 250 hrs

Aircraft Fuel Consumption:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
100/130	48,650
JP-4 (Jet)	8,699,738

Aircraft:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>	<u>AVERAGE AIRFRAME TIME</u>
St. Louis	F-4C	21	\$1,898,365	\$39,865,665	4600 hrs
St. Louis	T-33A	3	170,000	510,000	7802 hrs
St. Louis	C-131D	1	635,228	635,228	12,512 hrs
St. Joseph	C-130A	8	3,188.698	25,504,584	12.280 hrs
	TOTAL	33		\$66,520,477	

Vehicular and Communications Equipment Assigned Statewide:

<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>AVERAGE UNIT COST</u>	<u>TOTAL VALUE</u>
Wheeled Vehicles	358	\$ 26,752	\$ 9,577,190
Radar Sets	1	2,043,000	2,043,000
			\$11,620,190

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Federal funds spent in Missouri in support of the Air National Guard during FY 84 are categorized as follows:

	<u>St. Louis</u>	<u>St. Joseph</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pay of Air Technicians	\$ 9,961,000	\$ 5,018,000	\$14,979,000
Full-Time, Military Duty Program (AGR)	1,274,400	1,289,307	2,563,707
Active Duty, IDT-UTA Payroll	6,784,917	2,769,010	9,553,927
Incentive Program (Reenlistment Bonuses)	99,857	30,000	129,857
Basic Training Program	150,046	124,687	274,733
National Guard Personnel Travel, Per Diem, Subsistence, Clothing & Uniform Allowances	784,000	326,600	1,110,600
Service Contract (Operation and Maintenance)	1,087,000	498,000	1,585,000
Major and Minor Repairs	598,000	158,000	756,000
Miscellaneous Supplies & Services	2,519,700	1,675,600	4,195,300
Base Procured Equipment	272,000	37,000	309,000
Planning, Acquisition & Construction	56,370	-0-	56,370
Total	<u>\$23,587,290</u>	<u>\$11,926,204</u>	<u>\$35,513,494</u>

Six hundred sixteen Federal Civil Service Technicians and full-time active duty personnel are employed. They are the hard core professionals keeping aircraft and equipment ready on a daily basis for instant response.

Eighty-seven State employees (including Air Service Contract employees) maintain base equipment, utilities, roads and grounds and perform base security.

MISSION STATEMENTS

131st Tactical Fighter Wing. To attack and destroy enemy military forces, supplies, equipment, communications systems, and installations using conventional weapons. Attack and destroy targets in support of surface forces while engaged in joint operations. Provide active air defense by engaging and destroying enemy Air Forces in either offensive or defensive roles by visual interpretation or under direction of Airborne Warning and Control Systems.

239th Combat Communications Squadron. Attain and maintain an optimum effective capability to support USAF Communications and Air Traffic Control Operations in accordance with Air Force Communications Command and Tactical Communications Division plans for employment during national emergency. Install and operate Air Traffic Control (ATC), Communications, Meteorological and Navigational Aids (NAVAIDS) Systems. Perform organizational and field maintenance on organic ATC, Communications, Meteorological, NAVAID, Power Production and Motor Vehicle Equipment.

110th Weather Flight. Provide staff and operational weather service to selected U.S. Army units as specified by higher authority. Attain and maintain during peacetime the capability to perform the M-Day and wartime mission effectively and efficiently.

231st Civil Engineering Flight. A command/staff engineering augmentation flight trained to staff and manage civil engineering services recover cell functions for a numbered Air Force within a theater of operations and/or at MAJCOM level in the command post, battle staff operations, including regional wartime construction prioritization and crash rescue fire suppression management.

571st Air Force Band. The Band is a Missouri Air National Guard unit attached to the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing (Lindbergh's Own) located at St. Louis Lambert International Airport. The Band meets one weekend per month and two weeks during the summer to train, rehearse, and perform. The mission of the Band is to establish and maintain favorable relations with the community that it serves, augment local recruiting efforts, and provide appropriate music for civil and military functions in its assigned area.

139th Tactical Airlift Group. Provide a capability to deploy, redeploy and employ, if necessary, air and ground fighting forces of the United States to any area of the world and provide sustained logistical support to those fighting forces. Conduct peacetime operations which insure maintenance of high state of readiness training to include full base support for the D-Day mission.

157th Tactical Control Group. Command, organize, equip, administer, and train assigned elements of a tactical air control system (TACS) to provide control of all aircraft activities in support of tactical air operations, including air defense and centralized air space control over the combat zone.

157th Tactical Control Flight. Provides a combat ready forward air control post to the Tactical Air Command system. Its mission is to provide radar surveillance deep into hostile territory by command control of strike, reconnaissance, and air defense fighters in the forward battle area. Completely self-sustaining in the field, the unit provides its own electrical power, food services, medical support, transportation, and communications and maintenance support.

218th Engineering Installation Squadron. Accomplishes the engineering, installation, removal, and relocation of Ground Communications-Electronics-Meteorological (CEM) facilities. Performs serviceability certification and emergency and/or programmed on-site maintenance and modification of CEM equipment.

131st Civil Engineering Flight (OLES). A separate operating location of the 131st Civil Engineering Flight, established to command, organize, administer, equip, and train a Prime BEEF (CF-2) team (Base Recover and Operations Support Team) for world-wide, short notice deployment, and to provide a broad spectrum of civil engineering operations and maintenance services in support of the ANG/USAF mission.

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